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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

EPIDEMICAL DISEASES

IN

MINORCA.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

SPHERICAL DISTANCE

OF

MINORCA

87370

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

EPIDEMICAL DISEASES

IN

MINORCA.

From the Year 1744, to 1749.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A Short Account of the CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS, INHABITANTS, and ENDEMIAL DISTEMPERS, of that Iſland.

BY GEORGE CLEGHORN,

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FOURTH EDITION.

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A GENÈVE.

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MDCCLXXIX.

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OF HIS

MAJESTY'S Royal Navy.

GENTLEMEN,

AS many of you muſt be ſenſible, how little the beſt Information we can acquire in this temperate Climate, qualifies us for treating the Diſeaſes which are frequent in warmer Latitudes,

with the deſired Succeſs, I take the Liberty to addreſs the following Sheets to your Society.

They contain, 'tis true, an Account of the Diſeaſes only of a ſmall, remote Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions; but of a Part in which Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects, beſide the Natives and thoſe employed in the Protection of the Place, are often brought together, both in Time of Peace and War: And as the Qualities of the Air, and the Courſe of the Seaſons in *Minorca* correſpond nearly with thoſe in ſeveral other Parts of the World, to which our

Fleets

Fleets frequently repair, it is probable the Diſeaſes may likewiſe be ſimilar.

Would all who practiſe Phyſick in our Factories and Colonies abroad embrace the Opportunity their Situation affords, to make proper Obſervations on the Sick, and communicate them to the Publick, we ſhould ſoon have a more exact and ample Hiſtory of Diſeaſes, than we are yet poſſeſſed of; and future Practitioners would be enabled to ſhun the Dangers into which many have fallen, and to conduct thoſe committed to their Care, through

the Diſorders they are expoſed to, with Satisfaction and Honour to themſelves, and no ſmall Benefit to their Country. It is therefore with great Pleaſure, that I ſee this is particularly recommended, in the Plan for publiſhing Medical Obſervations, which you have lately eſtabliſhed, and will, it is hoped, proſecute with the Vigour ſo uſeful an Inſtitution deſerves.

For my own Part, I muſt confeſs, I had not been long in *Minorca* 'ere I had great Reaſon to wiſh that ſome of the Practitioners who had been there before me, and who muſt have ſeen how widely the predominant Diſtempers in this

this Iſland differ from thoſe in *England*, had been at the Pains to furniſh their Succeſſors with ſome Hints, ſome Obſervations, by which the fatal Conſequences frequently attending theſe Diſeaſes, might have been timely foreſeen, or happily prevented.

Being therefore fully convinced, that ſome Remarks of this Nature might be uſeful to thoſe who ſhould afterwards practiſe in this Iſland, I determined to obſerve and record, with the utmoſt Care and Impartiality, whatever ſhould appear conducive to a thorough Knowledge of its Diſeaſes and their Cure; imagining that,

next

next to the immediate Care of the Sick, this would be the moſt eſſential Service, which one in my Station could render to the Public.

With this View, in the Year 1743, I began to keep a Diary of the Weather, to remark the Courſe of the Seaſons, to deſcribe the Diſeaſes they produced; and that commonly in the Chambers of the Sick: Which Diary I continued, with no ſmall Labour and Aſſiduity, in the midſt of an extenſive Practice, both among the *Engliſh* and *Natives*, till the Year 1749; when the Removal of the Regiment, in which I have the

Honour

Honour to ſerve, obliged me to leave the Iſland, and furniſhed me with Leiſure for reviſing my Obſervations, and collecting, from a vaſt Multitude of Caſes, ſuch general Remarks as appeared worthy to be communicated to the Public.

You will obſerve that amongſt the Epidemicks of *Minorca*, Tertian Fevers make the moſt conſiderable Part. The Diverſity of their Types, the Violence of their Symptoms, their fallacious Intermiſſions, their ſudden, and too frequently pernicious Events, rendered it neceſſary to give an explicit

explicit Account of them; and the more ſo, as they ſeldom appear in this Manner in the northern Parts of *Europe*; though in *Greece*, in *Italy*, and the adjacent Countries, it is evident from the Remains of Antiquity*, and the Writings of the moſt judicious Moderns ‡, that they ever have been, and ſtill are, very frequent, and that with a ſurprizing Conſtancy and Uniformity of Symptoms; though to one who

* Hippocrat. Aphor. § iii. No. 21, and De Morb. Vulg. Lib. vii. Aſclepiad. apud Cæl. Aurel. de Morb. acut. Lib. ii. Cap. x. Galen de Morb. temp. ſub finem.

‡ River. Lib. xvii. §. iii. Cap. i. Lanciſ. Epid. Torti Therapeut. Special. Bianch. Hiſt. hepat. p. 3, &c.

never

never had an Opportunity of obſerving them in all Shapes, nor ſeen them amply deſcribed, they have the Appearance of great Irregularity and Confuſion.

And it is more than propable, from the Accounts of ſeveral Phyſicians* and Travellers, that epidemical Tertians are not wholly confined to the Coaſts and Iſlands of the *Mediterranean*; but that they are equally frequent and deſtructive in many other Parts of the Globe, and perhaps may be deemed the anniverſary autum-

* Spigel. de Semitertian. Lib. iii. Cap. i. Tennent on the Diſeaſes of Virginia, p. 12. Warren on the Fever of Barbadoes, p. 70.

nal

quick Tranſition from one Place to another, prevents their acquiring a competent Knowledge of the various Epidemicks from their own Obſervation.

To you, therefore, Gentlemen, I addreſs theſe Remarks with the utmoſt Deference and Eſteem, being in Hopes, that the Motives which prevailed with me to offer them to you and the Public, will ſufficiently plead my Apology to both, for any Imperfections that may appear in this Performance, with regard to Method or Expreſſion. I am,

Your moſt humble Servant,

LONDON, May 1. 1751.

G. CLEGHORN.

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THE

THE INTRODUCTION.

WHEN I determined to write upon the Fevers, which have, of late Years, been epidemical in *Minorca*, I thought it would not be improper, in the firſt Place, to give a ſhort Account of the Nature of the Climate; the Qualities of the Soil, and its Productions; the Manners of the Inhabitants; their Diet, and Way of Life; and to mention ſome other Diſeaſes to which they are peculiarly ſubject.

The following Introduction is intended for this Purpoſe; and the Reader will

 eaſily

eaſily diſcover by the Style, that it was compoſed during my Reſidence in that Iſland.

The Air is much more clear, and pure, than in *Britain*; being ſeldom darkened with thick Fogs: Yet the low Vallies are not free from Miſts and unwholeſome Vapours; and in windy Weather the Spray of the Sea is driven over the whole Iſland; as is evident, from the briny Dew found on the Leaves of Vegetables growing in the moſt inland Parts of it. Hence it is, that Utenſils of Braſs or Iron are extremely ſuſceptible of Ruſt, in ſpite of all Endeavours to preſerve them; and houſhold Furniture, if not frequently expoſed to Fire or the Sun, contracts a Mouldineſs, and is deſtroyed by the Moiſture.

The Summers are dry, clear, calm, and exceſſive hot; the Autumns moiſt, warm, and unequal; at one Time perfectly ſerene, at another cloudy and tempeſtuous:

Nor are the Summer and Autumnal Seaſons of one Year much different from thoſe of another. During the Winter, Storms of any Kind, are neither frequent, nor of long Continuance (though ſometimes very violent) and whenever they ceaſe, the Weather returns to its uſual Serenity. The Spring is always variable, but bears a ſtronger Reſemblance of the Winter than the Summer Seaſon.

The Changes of Heat and Cold, are neither ſo ſudden nor ſo great in this Climate as in many others. In the Compaſs of a Year, the Mercury in FAHRENHEIT's Thermometer, ſeldom riſes much above the 80th, nor falls below the 48th Degree; and though it has been obſerved, in extraordinary Seaſons, to reach the 87th, and deſcend to the 41ſt Degree; yet it attains not uſually to either of theſe Extremities, nor continues at them long. In Summer there is ſcarcely ever four or five Degrees Difference between the Heat

of the Air at Noon, and at Night, and in Winter the Variation is ſtill leſs conſiderable.

What I have ſaid with Regard to the Thermometer, is to be underſtood of one kept within Doors, and ſo ſituated, as neither to be affected by the ſolar Rays, nor the Influence of a Fire. For if it be expoſed to the Summer's Sun, it will riſe 12, 14, or 16 Degrees higher than in the Houſe; and in other Seaſons, the Difference between the Air in the Shade, and that heated by the direct Rays of the Sun, is frequently found much greater. Yet even in the Dog Days, the Heat of the Atmoſphere, at leaſt in open Places, where there is a free Circulation of Air, ſeldom ſurpaſſes that of the Blood of a Man in Health.

The Winds about the vernal and autumnal Equinoxes, and ſometimes during the Winter, are extremely boiſterous. In the other Seaſons, they are uſually moderate;

derate; and according to the Seamen's Obſervations, they rarely blow in the ſame Direction near the Iſlands adjacent to the *Gulph of Lyons*, as in the open Sea.

During the Summer, in the Mornings and Evenings there is commonly a perfect Calm: But the Middle of the Day is cooled by refreſhing breezes, which riſe in the Eaſt, and following the Courſe of the Sun, increaſe gradually till two or three o'Clock in the Afternoon; and die away inſenſibly as Night approaches. This renders the intenſe Heat of the Sun leſs dangerous and inconvenient: But if theſe Breezes intermit for a Day, the Natives themſelves grow languid and inactive from the Sultrineſs of the Seaſon.

The Northerly Winds in general are cold, dry, and healthy; they diſpel the Miſts, and make a clear blue Sky; whilſt thoſe which blow from the oppoſite Points render the Air warm, moiſt, and unhealthy. That the Influence of the

North Wind is ſuperior to the reſt, is evident from hence, that the Tops of all the Trees incline to the South, and the Branches on the North Side are bare and blaſted. The next to it in Force is the North-Weſt. Both theſe Winds are frequent towards the Cloſe of Winter, and in Spring; and as they are dry and cold, they ſhrivel up the Leaves of the Vegetables, deſtroy their tender Shoots, and are often exceſſively detrimental to the Vineyards and riſing Corn. The piercing Blaſts, which blow at the ſame Seaſon from the North-Eaſt, as they are moiſter, and more frequently attended with Rain, are not ſo prejudicial. The South and South-Eaſt Winds are by much the moſt unhealthy. In whatever Seaſons they blow, the Air is foggy, and affects the Breathing; but in the Summer they are ſultry and ſuffocating. An exceſſive Dejection of Spirits is then a univerſal Complaint; and, on expoſing the Thermometer to the Rays of the Sun, the Mercury has frequently riſen above

the

the 100th Degree. The Weſt Wind is uſually drier than the South: The Eaſt is cold and bluſtering in the Spring, and ſultry in the Summer.

The Weather in this Climate is generally fair and dry: But when it rains, the Showers are heavy, though of ſhort Continuance; and they fall moſt commonly in the Night.

The Sky in Summer is clear, and of a beautiful Azure, without Clouds or Rain; but moderate Dews deſcend regularly after Sun-ſet.

As the Autumn draws near, the Weather becomes leſs ſerene; Whirlwinds and Thunder are frequent. In the Nights, Lightning, and thoſe Meteors called falling Stars, are very common.

At that Seaſon, Water-ſpouts are often ſeen in the Neighbourhood of the Iſland; and ſometimes they break upon the Shore.

LUCRETIUS * has deſcribed them elegantly, and the various Shapes, in which they appear, are well repreſented by Dr. STUART in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* †.

About the Autumnal Equinox, a ſudden Alteration in the Weather enſues; the Skies are darkened with Clouds, and the Rain falls in ſuch Quantities, that the Torrents thereby occaſioned, pouring from the Hills, tear up Trees by the Root, carry away Cattle, break down Fences, and do conſiderable Miſchief to the Gardens and Vineyards. But then theſe aniverſary Rains are much more violent than laſting, always falling in ſudden heavy

* Nam fit ut interdum tanquam demiſſa columna,
In mare de cœlo deſcendat; quam freta circum
Ferviſcunt, graviter ſpirantibus incita flabris,
Et quæcunque in eo, tum ſunt deprenſa tumultu,
Navigia, in ſummum veniunt vexata periclum.
De Rer. Nat. l. vi.

† Plate 1. Vol. 4. Part II.

Showers,

Showers, with Intervals of fair Weather. As they come after a long ſcorching Summer, they are very acceptable and beneficial; for they mitigate the exceſſive Heat of the Air, give a Check to the epidemical Diſeaſes, and by ſoftening the Sun-burnt Earth, render it capable of being cultivated. They are commonly accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and Squalls of Wind for the moſt Part from the North. Such Storms as theſe are ſeldom ſeen in cold Countries; but they are frequent enough in warmer Climates; and the Deſcriptions given of them by VIRGIL *, are equally juſt and poetical.

Hail

* Sæpe etiam, immenſum cœlo venit agmen aquarum,
Et fœdam glomerant tempeſtatem imbribus atris
Collectæ ex alto nubes: ruit arduus Æther,
Et pluviâ ingenti ſata læta boumque labores
Diluit: implentur foſſæ, et cava flumina creſcunt
Cum ſonitu, fervetque fretis ſpirantibus Æquor,
Ipſe Pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, coruſca,
Fulmina molitur dextrâ; quo maximo motu

Terra

Hail and Snow are often intermixed with the Rains which fall in Winter and in Spring; but the Snow, for the moſt Part, diſſolves immediately; and Ice is here an uncommon Appearance.

It is not my Deſign to give a geographical Account of the Iſland, its Situation, Harbours, Cities, and other Particulars, of this Nature: theſe may be met with elſewhere. I ſhall only obſerve that the whole of it is what the Sailors term low Land; excepting a few Hills near the Center, of which the moſt con-

Terra tremit: fugere feræ, et mortalia corda
Per gentes humiles ſtravit pavor; ille flagranti
Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Dejicit: ingeminant Auſtri, et denſiſſimus imber,
Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt.

VIRG. *Georg.* L. i. ver. 322.

Effuſis imbribus atris
Tempeſtas ſine morâ furit, tonitruque tremiſcunt
Ardua terrarum, et campi: ruit æthere toto
Turbidus imber aquâ, denſiſque nigerrimus Auſtris.

Æneid. L. v. ver. 693.

ſiderable,

ſiderable, named *Toro* by the Inhabitants, may be diſcovered from Sea, in clear Weather, at twelve or fourteen Leagues diſtance.

The Surface of the Iſland is rough and unequal; and in many Places divided, by long narrow Vales of a conſiderable Depth, which are called *Barranco*'s by the Natives. They begin towards the Middle of the Iſland, and after ſeveral Windings, terminate at the Sea. The South-Weſt Side is more plain, and regular, than towards the North-Eaſt; where the Hills are higher, with low marſhy Vallies between them, the Soil leſs fruitful, and the whole Tract unhealthy to Man and Beaſt. Near the Towns and Villages the Fields are well cultivated, and encloſed by Stone Walls: But the reſt, for the moſt Part, is rocky, or covered with Woods and Thickets. There are ſome Pools of ſtanding Water, and but very few Rivulets; one cannot therefore eaſily account

account for Cardinal DE RETZ's * Miſtake, when he deſcribes a Number of Streams pouring into *Mahon* Harbour, unleſs we ſuppoſe him to have ſeen it in the rainy Seaſon.

The Soil is light, thin, and very ſtony, with a good deal of Sea Salt, and ſome calcarious Nitre intermixed. In moſt places there is ſo little Earth, that the Iſland appears to be but one large irregular Rock, covered here and there with Mould, and an infinite Variety of Stones. Notwithſtanding this, it is not only extremely proper for Vineyards, but produces more Wheat and Barley, than could at firſt Sight be imagined. And, if the Peaſants may be credited, it would always yield a Quantity of Corn, and Wine, ſufficient for the Natives; did not the Violence of the Winds, and the exceſſive Drought of the Weather, in dif-

* See his Memoirs.

ferent

ferent Seaſons frequently injure their Crops.

The Fields commonly lie fallow for two Years, and are ſown the third. About the latter End of Winter, or the Beginning of Spring, they are firſt broke up: and next Autumn, as ſoon as the Rains fall, they are again ploughed, and prepared for receiving the proper Seeds. The Tillage is neither a laborious, nor an expenſive Work; for a Plough ſo light as to be tranſported from Place to Place, on the Ploughman's Shoulder, and to be drawn by a Heifer, or an Aſs ſometimes aſſiſted by a Hog, is ſufficient for opening ſo thin a ſoil. The later the Harveſt happens, the more plentiful it proves. The Barley is uſually cut down about the 20th of *May* New-Stile, and the Wheat is reaped in *June*; ſo that the whole Harveſt is commonly got in by Midſummer Day. The Grain is not threſhed with Flails as in *England*, but trodden out on a ſmooth Piece of Rock by Oxen

Oxen an Aſſes, according to the Practice of the eaſtern Nations.

In the planting of Vines, it is cuſtomary to lay a large Stone on every Slip; this is a Protection, as VIRGIL obſerves*, againſt the exceſſive Heat of the Sun, which would otherwiſe, in ſo ſhallow a Soil, deprive it of all Moiſture; and at the ſame Time prevents the Mould being waſhed away by the immoderate Rains. *September* is the ſeaſon for the vintage. After the Grapes are trampled, but before they are preſſed, they are ſprinkled over with Powder of Alabaſter (1), in order to give the Wine a brighter red Colour. Such Wines as are made with Care, from the Fruit of old Vineyards, ſtill deſerve the Commendations for-

* Hoc, effuſos munimen ad imbres:
Hoc ubi hiulca ſiti findit canis æſtifer arva.

Georg. 2.

(1) Called by the natives *Parell*; it is got out of the ſame Pits with the Plaiſter of Paris.

merly

merly given them by PLINY*. And they have one Property, ſeldom to be met with in Wines of this Complexion. I mean that of keeping the Body open, which renders them leſs heating, and therefore leſs prejudicial. But ſince the Commencement of the War, as *Mahon* Harbour has become the Rendezvous for Ships of different Nations, the Quantity of the Wine has been more regarded by the Proprietors, than its Quality. Hence the greateſt Part of it grows ſour in the Beginning of the Summer: And this is probably the principal Reaſon, why Dyſenteries have of late Years, been both more frequent, and more fatal, than uſual.

The Natives hang up Cluſters of ripe Grapes (1) to the Ceilings of their Chambers, in order to dry for Winter Store.

* Lib. 24. C. 6. Vina Balearica conferuntur Italiæ primis.

(1) Uvæ Penſiles, *Panjois*.

The

The *Sapa Vini* (2), together with various Roots and Fruits preſerved by being boiled in it, amongſt other Uſes, makes a conſiderable Part of their Bill of Fare on Faſt Days.

In ſome Places there are Fields of Hemp (3), Flax (4), and Tobacco (5): They likewiſe ſow Beans (6), Chichlings (7), Chich Peaſe (8), two Species of the Kidney Bean (1), and Lentils (2): Theſe being a conſiderable Part of their Diet at ſuch Times as they are prohibited from eating Meat, by their Religion.

(2) *Arrop.*
(3) Cannabis, *Canem.*
(4) Linum, *Lli.*
(5) Nicotiana, *Tabach.*
(6) Faba, *Favas.*
(7) Lathyrus, *Guixes.*
(8) Cicer, *Ciurous, Garravanſos.*
(1) Phaſeolus, the common white large Kidney-Bean is called *Mongeta*; a ſmaller Sort with a black Spot in its middle *Feſol*, or *Guixon.*
(2) Lens, *Llentias.*

There

There are a few Peaſe (3) in the Vineyards and Gardens; but theſe are commonly reſerved for the Tables of the Wealthy.

In the moiſt fenny Grounds, they plant quantities of Canes (4), which they make uſe of inſtead of Laths, to ſupport the Tiles, in the Roofs of their Buildings. They have alſo in ſome few Places *Indian* Wheat (5), Job's-Tears, (6), and *Indian* Reed (7): The hard, ſtony Seeds of the two laſt being perforated and ſtrung, ſerve them as beads for their Roſaries.

Their Gardens are more for Uſe than Show, and furniſh moſt Kinds of Pot-Herbs, Roots, and Sallading, in great

(3) Piſum, *Poſols.*
(4) Arundo donax, *Canya,*
(5) Mayz, *Blad de las indias.*
(6) Lachryma Job, *Lagrimas de viu.*
(7) Cannacorus, *Mariettas.*

Plenty: And the Herb Market of *Mahon*, has been as uſeful to the *Britiſh* Fleet in reſtoring the Health of the Sailors, as the Harbour in refitting and ſecuring the Ships. There are at all Seaſons, Cabbages (1), Coleworts (2), Lettice (3), Spinage (4), Endive (5), Beets (6), Parſley (7), Creſſes (8), Leeks (9), Onions (10), Garlick (11), Sellery (12), Radiſhes (13), Horſe Radiſh (14),

(1) Braſſica capitata, *Cols capdelladas.*
(2) Braſſica aperta, *Cols abertas.*
(3) Lactuca, *Llatugas.*
(4) Spinachia, *Eſpinachs.*
(5) Cichorium ſive Endivia, *Eſcarolas.*
(6) Beta, *Bledas.*
(7) Apium ſive Petro ſelium, *Jullivert.*
(8) Naſturtium, *Murriſa.*
(9) Porrum, *Porras.*
(10) Cæpe, *Cebas.*
(11) Allium, *Alls, Ai'as.*
(12) Apium dulce, *Apits.*
(13) Raphanus, *Ravas.*
(14) Raphan. ruſt. Cochlear. Spec. *Ravas de cavall.*

Sage

Sage (1), Mint (2), Sweet Marjoram (3), Wild Marjoram (4), Thime (5), *&c.* You have beſides theſe in Winter, Carrots (6), Parſnips (7), Turnips (8), Artichoaks (9), Aſparagus (10), and Colly-flower (11): In Summer, Love-Apples (12), Mad-Apples (13), Guinea Pepper (14), together with various Kinds of Cucumbers (15), Pompions (16), Muſk-melons (17), and Water-melons (18), in great

(1) Salvia, *Sauvia.*
(2) Mentha, *Herba ſana.*
(3) Majorana, *Morredux.*
(4) Origanum, *Orenga.*
(5) Thymus, *Them.*
(6) Daucus, *Baſtenagues.*
(7) Paſtinaca, *Xarovias.*
(8) Rapum, *Naps.*
(9) Cynara, *Carxofas.*
(10) Aſparagus, *Eſparachs.*
(11) Braſſica cauliflora, *Cols flos.*
(12) Lycoperſicon, mala Aurea, *Tomatils, Tomatigues.*
(13) Melongena, mala inſana, *Auberginias.*
(14) Capſicum, *Pebres.*
(15) Cucumis, *Cubombros.*
(16) Pepo, *Carabaſas.*
(17) Melo, *Melons.*
(18) Anguria, *Sindrias.*

Plenty and Perfection. But as the Climate is liable to ſevere Droughts, every Garden is ſupplied with a deep Well; from whence, by means of the *Perſian* Wheel *, the Gardener fills his Reſervoir, and from it conveys the Water by Stone Canals, to the different Beds as Occaſion requires.

Beſide the Fruits common in *England*; ſuch as Cherries (1), Apples (2), Pears (3), Apricocks (4), Plumbs (5), Peaches (6), Medlars (7), Mulberries (8), Quinces (9), and Walnuts (10); there are ſeveral others ripen here, which in colder

* See a Figure of the *Perſian* Wheel in *Shaw*'s Travels.

(1) Ceraſus, *Cireras.*
(2) Malus, *Pomas.*
(3) Pyrus, *Pyras.*
(4) Armeniaca, *Aubercoes.*
(5) Prunus, *Prunes.*
(6) Perſica, *Preſechs.*
(7) Meſpilus, *Neſples.*
(8) Morus, *Moros.*
(9) Cydonia, *Codons.*
(10) Nux. Juglans, *Nous.*

Countries,

Countries, ſeldom or never come to Perfection, even with the Help of a Hotbed; ſuch as the large juicy Pomegranates (1), of which there is great Abundance in every Garden; Lemons (2), Citrons (3), and Oranges (4), which are all, of late years, become very common in this Iſland; the Almonds (5), which thrive perfectly well in this Soil; and the *Indian* Figs (6), which are the principal Suſtenance of whole Families in *September*: the prickly Shrub that bears them grows wild among the Rocks, and is often made uſe of as a Fence to their Gardens. To theſe may be added ſome Fruits of ſmaller Eſteem, as the Jujubes (7), the true Services (8), *Ne-*

(1) Punica, *Magranas.*
(2) Limon, *Llimons.*
(3) Citreum, *Cidros.*
(4) Aurantium, *Teronges.*
(5) Amygdalus, *Merlas.*
(6) Opuntia vulgo Herbariorum, *Figas Moriſcas.*
(7) Ziſiphus, *Gingols.*
(8) Sarbus legitima, *Serves.*

apolitan Medlars (9), and the Berries of the Nettle-Tree (10).

In enumerating the Trees which adorn their Gardens, I muſt not omit the Cypreſs (1), Laurel (2), Poplar (3), *Egyptian* Thorn (4), Bead-Tree (5), and a beautiful Species of Dog's-Bane (6). Neither can I forbear to mention the Fig-Tree (7), which not only produces large Quantities of excellent Fruit, (ſome Kinds of it, two Crops in a Year) but affords a convenient Shade, under which the Peaſants uſually regale themſelves. Nor muſt the Palm-Tree (8) be paſt over in ſilence; for although the Dates in

(9) Meſpilus folio Apii lacin. C. B. *Azarolas.*
(10) Celtis, Lotus, *Lladons.*
(1) Cupreſſus, *Cipré.*
(2) Laurus, *Lloré.*
(3) Populus, *Poll.*
(4) Acacia, *Aroma.*
(5) Azederach, *Suclemoro.*
(6) Apocynum, *Sedé.*
(7) Ficus, *Figuera.*
(8) Palma, *Faſcé.*

this

this Country never come to Perfection, yet its inner Branches, when blanched, ſerve as Ornaments for their Proceſſions on *Eaſter Sunday*; and the others are uſed by the Children in *Paſſion Week*, for ſtriking the Earth, which is ſuperſtitiouſly termed by the Inhabitants, beating of *Judas*. The Minds of the People are at that Time ſo inflamed by the Sermons of their Prieſts, that it is dangerous for the Jews to be ſeen abroad.

The Vegetables hitherto mentioned, are produced by Culture. I come next to ſpeak of the indigenous, which grow ſpontaneouſly in the Iſland; and as there is a vaſt Variety of theſe, I ſhall not pretend to treat them ſo fully as the Subject deſerves; (nor am I equal to the Taſk, Botany, tho' ſometimes my Amuſement, never having been my Study) all I ſhall aim at, is, briefly to point out the moſt remarkable amongſt them.

In the firſt Place, may be mentioned ſuch Plants, as ſerve the Natives for Sal-

lading and Pot-Herbs; *viz.* Succory (9), Prickly Rock Aſparagus (10), Alexanders (1), Buckſhorn Plantain (2), Goat's-Beard (3), Fennel (4), Hawkweed (5), Purſlane (6), Sow-Thiſtle (7), Sorrel (8), Water-Creſſes (9), Capers (10), and Samphire (1)

To the ſame Claſs belong Borrage (2), Blites (3), Beets (4), Orrache (5), Dan-

(9) Cichorium, *Camarotjes.*
(10) Aſparagus, Corruda, *Eſparachs.*
(1) Smyrnium, *Cugulls.*
(2) Coronopus, *Cornicellis.*
(3) Scorzonera, Tragopogon, *Cuxa de Dona.*
(4) Fæniculum, *Fenoi.*
(5) Hieracium, *Caſcunias.*
(6) Portulaca, *Verdulagas.*
(7) Sonchus, *Llecſons.*
(8) Acetoſa, *Vinagrellas.*
(9) Syſimbrium, *Crexechs.*
(10) Capparis, *Taparas.*
(1) Crithmus, *Fenoi mari.*
(2) Borrago, *Borratjes.*
(3) Blitum, *Blets.*
(4) Beta, *Bledas.*
(5) Attriplex.

delion

delion (6), and Spatling Poppy (7). The Luxury of the preſent Age, ſeldom or never, indeed, allows theſe a Place at the Table, but in Times of Scarcity they have ſerved as common Food; particularly in the Year 1685, when a ſwarm of Locuſts had deſtroyed the Harveſt.

Of medicinal Plants, there is ſuch Variety, that barely to recount them, will (I am afraid) be tedious. Common Wormwood (8), Sea-Wormwood (9), Brank-Urſine (10), True Maiden-Hair (1), Agrimony (2), Winter Cherry (3), Chickweed (4), Male Pimpernel (5),

(6) Dens Leonis, *Caxal de veia.*
(7) Lychnis ſpecies, ſive ſpumeum papaver, *Couliſſe.*
(8) Abſynthium Vulgare, *Donzell.*
(9) Abſynth. Maritimum, *Donzell mari.*
(10) Acanthus, *Carnera.*
(1) Adiantum verum, *Falzia.*
(2) Agrimonia.
(3) Alkekengi, *Orval fi.*
(4) Alſine, *Tina.*
(5) Anagallis flore phæniceo.

Female

Female Pimpernel (6), Common Reſt Harrow (7), Yellow Reſt Harrow (8), Snap-Dragon (9), Gooſe Graſs (10), Friar's Cowl (1), Cuckow-Pint (2), Spleen-Wort (3), Rough Spleen-Wort (4), Brook-Lime (5), Black Briony (6), Bugloſs (7), Oxe-Eye (8), Shepherd's Purſe (9), Mary-Gold (10), Small red Centaury (1), Small yellow Centaury (2),

(6) Anagallis flore cæruleo.
(7) Anonis Vulgaris, *Reſta bovis.*
(8) Anonis lutea viſcoſa, ſpinis carens, C. B. *Motxes.*
(9) Antirrhinum, *Cullons de gat.*
(10) Aparine, *Amor de Hortola, & Raboſa.*
(1) Ariſarum, *Frare Cugot.*
(2) Arum, *Rapa.*
(3) Aſplenium, *Dauradella.*
(4) Lonchitis.
(5) Veronicæ ſpecies, Becabunga.
(6) Tamnus, Bryonia nigra.
(7) Bugloſſum, *Llengua bovina.*
(8) Buphthalmum, *Bulichs.*
(9) Burſa Paſtoris, *Boſa de Paſtor.*
(10) Calendula, *Lleva mal.*
(1) Centaur. minus vulgar. *Centauré.*
(2) Centaur. min. flav.

Ger-

Germander (3), Ground-Pine (4), great Celandine (5), Hemlock (6), Male-Ciſtus (7), Female Ciſtus (8), Golden flowered Samphire (9), Sow-bread (10), Hound's-Tongue (1), Long-rooted ſweet Cyperus (2), Wild Carrots (3), Great Dragons (4), Viper's Buglos (5), Dwarf-Elder (6), Golden Caſſidony (7), Horſe Tail (8), Wild Rocket (9), Baſe Wild

(3) Chamædrys, *Uſinetta.*
(4) Chamæpitys, *Iva.*
(5) Chelidonium majus, *Celedonia.*
(6) Cicuta.
(7) Ciſtus flore rubro, *Stepa.*
(8) Ciſtus flore albo.
(9) Aſteris ſpecies, Crithmum chryſanthemum, *Salſons.*
(10) Cyclamen, *Pa de Porc.*
(1) Cynogloſſum, *Llepaſera.*
(2) Cyperus longus.
(3) Daucus Sylveſter, *Baſtenagues ſalvages.*
(4) Dracunculus major, *Rapa maſcle.*
(5) Echium.
(6) Ebulus, *Ebul.*
(7) Elichryſum, *Manſinillas.*
(8) Equiſetum, *Coua de Cavall.*
(9) Eruca, *Ruca.*

Rocket

Rocket (10), Sea-Holly (1), Bank-Creſſes (2), Giant Fennel (3), Fern (4), Fumitory (5), Dog's-Graſs (6), Greater Turnſol (7), Mules Fern (8), St. John's-Wort (9), Hypociſtus (10), Glaſs-Wort (1), Wild Cucumber (2), Sharp-pointed Dock (3), Hart's-Tongue (4), Wood Sorrel (5), Mallows (6), White Hoar Hound (7), Stinking Hoar Hound (8), Baſe Hoar

(10) Reſeda.
(1) Eryngium. *Card panical.*
(2) Eryſimum.
(3) Ferula, *Canya fellera.*
(4) Felix, *Falguera.*
(5) Fumaria, *Fumiſterra.*
(6) Gramen caninum, *Gram.*
(7) Heliotropium majus, *Giraſol.*
(8) Hemionatis.
(9) Hypericum, *Tranſlorina, Herba de ſan Juan.*
(10) Hipociſtus, *Margalidettas.*
(1) Kali, *Soſa.*
(2) Cucumis aſininus.
(3) Lapathum acutum, *Paredellas.*
(4) Lingua Cervina, *Llengua de Cero.*
(5) Oxys, Rujula.
(6) Malva, *Mauves.*
(7) Marhubium Album, *Malrubins.*
(8) Ballote, *Malrubins bords.*

Hound

Hound (9), Dog's Mercury (10), Sciatica Creſſes (1), Roman Fennel-Flower (2), Broom Rape (3), Peony (4), Corn Poppy (5), Yellow flowered Horn Poppy (6), Pellitory of the Wall (7), Thorough Wax (8), Periwinkle (9), Ivy (10), Honey-ſuckle (1), Bind-Weed (2), Burnet (3), Common Plantain (4), Water Plantain (5), Knot-Graſs (6), Polypody of the Oak (7),

(9) Stachys.
(10) Mercurialis, *Malcorages.*
(1) Naſturtium ſylveſt. Iberis, *Murriſſa bord.*
(2) Nigella, *Niella.*
(3) Orobanche.
(4) Pæonia, *Pampelonia.*
(5) Papaver. rubr. *Roſellas.*
(6) Papaver corniculatum.
(7) Parietaria, *Maias.*
(8) Perfoliata.
(9) Pervinca, *Proenga.*
(10) Hædera, *Eura.*
(1) Caprifolium, *Madreſelva.*
(2) Convolvulus, *Corregiola.*
(3) Pimpinella ſanguis orb. *Pantinella.*
(4) Plantago *Plantage.*
(5) Plantago Aquatica.
(6) Polygonum, *Ceutnous.*
(7) Polypodium, *Polipodi.*

Flea-

Flea-wort (8), Cinquefoil (9), Small Madder (10), Butcher's Broom (1), Willow-wort (2), Round-leaved Water Pimpernel (3), Scabious (4), Shepherd's Needle (5), Sea Onion (6), Figwort (7), Greater Houſe Leek (8), Smaller Houſe Leek (9), Water-Parſnip (10), Night-ſhade (1), Louſe-wort (2), Thorn Apple (3), White Mullein (4), Vervain (5), Swallow-

(8) Pſyllium, *Herba Pucera.*
(9) Quinque folium, *Pau de Chriſt.*
(10) Rubia Minor.
(1) Ruſcus, *Bruſc.*
(2) Salicaria.
(3) Samolus.
(4) Scabioſa, *Scabioſa.*
(5) Scandix, pecten Vener.
(6) Scilla, ornithogall. *Ceba marina.*
(7) Scrophularia, *Herba pudent.*
(8) Sedum majus, *Conſolva.*
(9) Sedum minus.
(10) Sium, *Apits de Sichia.*
(1) Solanum, *Morella.*
(2) Delphinium, Staphiſagria, *Matapoi.*
(3) Stramonium, *Orval.*
(4) Verbaſcum, *Trapo.*
(5) Verbena, *Herba Verbena.*

wort

wort (6), Navel-wort (7), Common Nettles (8), and Roman Nettles (9).

To theſe we may add ſuch others, as have been tranſplanted formerly from foreign Countries, but are now ſo far naturalized here, as to grow wild in ſeveral Places; ſuch as the *American* Night-ſhade (10), the *Mexican* jaſmine (1), the Paſſion Flower (2), the great Spurge (3), and the Aloes (4): Which laſt ſeems to have been induſtriouſly cultivated near the Farm Houſes, as a Remedy for the Accidents to which Country Labourers are much expoſed; it having been formerly in great

(6) Aſclepias.
(7) Cotyledon, Umbilic. Vener. *Cocas de Parets.*
(8) Urtica. Vulg. *Ortigas.*
(9) Urtica Romana.
(10) Phytolacca, *Rems de moro.*
(1) Jallapa flore purpureo, *Juan de Notxe & Pedro de Notxe.*
(2) Granadilla, *Paſſionera.*
(3) Ricinus, *Cagamutxe.*
(4) Aloes, *Azibare.*

Eſteem

Eſteem (as we learn from DIOSCORIDES*) for healing recent Wounds.

Beſide theſe there is a Number of Aromatick Plants, which thrive luxuriantly in this Soil, and by imbalming the Air with fragrant Exhalations, contribute to preſerve as well as reſtore the Health of the Inhabitants: The principal of theſe are Lavender Cotton (5), Starwort (6), Mountain-Mint (7), Horſe-Mint (8), Penny-royal (9), Flea-bane of various Kinds (10), Clary (1), Poley-Moun-

* Lib. ii. cap. 23. Aloe naſcitur in Arabia, Aſia, et aliis locis Maritimis, inutilis quidem ſucco extrahendo, ſed conveniens recentibus vulneribus, ſi contuſa Emplaſtri formâ, adplicetur.

(5) Santolina, Abrot. fæm. *Camomela.*

(6) Aſteriſcus foliis ad florem mollibus. An Aſteriſc. annus aquat. patul. Tourn?

(7) Calamintha.

(8) Mentha, Mentaſtrum, *Mendaſtra.*

(9) Mentha, Pelugium, *Puriol.*

(10) Aſteris ſpecies, Conyzæ, *Olivarda.*

(1) Sclarea, Horminum, *Tarach.*

tain

tain (2), Syrian Herb Maſtick (3), Rue (4), *French* Lavendar (5), Water-Germander (6), St. *Peter*'s Wort (7), and ſtrong ſmelling Clover (8).

The Garlick makes ſo conſiderable a Part, both of their Food and Phyſick, that it deſerves to be more particularly mentioned. Several Kinds of it grow here in ſuch Plenty that the Milk of the Cattle, and even the Meat itſelf, frequently participate of its Taſte. The only Sort which the Natives uſe, is a *Scorodo-Praſum*, (9) milder than the Garden Garlick, and ſweeter than the Leek What is commonly eaten by the Soldiers and Sailors, is

(2) Polium montanum, *Polio.*

(3) Chamædrys maritima, incana fruetſc. fol. lanceol. *Frigola.*

(4) Ruta, *Ruda.*

(5) Stæchas, *Tumani.*

(6) Chamædrys palluſt. Scordium, *Scordi.*

(7) Aſcyrum exiguo folio, flore magno, *Stepara groga.*

(8) Trifol. bituminoſum.

(9) Allium Capite ſphærico, folio latiore, *Porradalls;*

another more acrid Species, with a triangular Stalk (10).

Of the Thiſtle Tribe, the following deſerve our Notice: The milky (1), and golden Thiſtle (2), are both Eſculent; the Flowers of the prickly wild Artichoak (3) ſerve, inſtead of Rennet, to curdle Milk; in *May*, the Bees feed chiefly on the white flowered Star Thiſtle (4), which affords the fineſt Honey; and the broad yellow flowered Fiſh Thiſtle (5) yields a coarſer Sort, about a Month later.

The Bounds to which I propoſe to confine myſelf, will not permit me to enumerate the different Spurges (6), whereof

(10) Allium caule triangulo.

(1) An Carduus lact. peregrin. maj. Sem. fuſco? *Card. Gallofe.*

(2) Scolymus chryſanthem, ann. *Caderlinas.*

(3) Cynara Sylveſtris.

(4) Carduus ſtellat. ſive Calcitrapa, flore Albo. *Card. Blanc.*

(5) Carlina. Arcana flore luteo patulo, *Card. Segrelle.*

(6) Tithymalus, *Lletrera*, *Baladre.*

the

the Arboreſcent are the moſt beautiful; nor the Orchis's, among which thoſe that reſemble the Bee (7), and Butterfly (8), have the Preference; much leſs will they allow me to deſcribe the various Species of Linarias (9), Sea-Lavender (10), Rattle Graſs (1), and the vaſt Profuſion of Ranunculus's (2), and Geraniums (3), which enamel the Meadows: Yet, I cannot omit a few Plants, with bulbous Roots, and liliaceous Flowers, which are a peculiar Ornament to the Fields; *viz.* A white Star of *Bethlem* (4), a blue Muſcari (5), a Fleſh-coloured Corn Flag (6), Vernal

(7) Orchis fucum referens.
(8) Orchis Papilionem referens.
(9) Linaria, one kind is called *Gall ſave.*
(10) Limonium.
(1) Pedicularis.
(2) Ranunculus.
(3) Geranium.
(4) Ornithogalli ſpecies, an Lilium Alexandrinum? *Liri Bord.*
(5) Muſcari, *Aiaſas.*
(6) Gladiolus, *Coltells.*

Daffodill (7), with a yellow Cup, an Autumnal Daffodill with a large white Flower (8), Snow-Drop (9), Saffron (10), Meadow Saffron (1) *Spaniſh* Nut (2), and two Species of Aſphodell (3,) both of which are luxuriant in the richeſt Soils, and from their Flowers, the Bees extract a conſiderable Share of the fineſt Honey.

Beſides, in all the uncultivated Parts of the Iſland, thick, evergreen Buſhes, of Maſtick (4), Mock-Privet (5), and dwarf Olive (6), ſprout up in ſuch Abundance, that the broken ſurface of the Ground is

(7) Narciſſus medio luteus.
(8) Narciſſus Maritimus C B. *Azucena.*
(9) Narciſſo-leucoium, *Aiaſas.*
(10) Crocus, *Safra.*
(1) Colchicum.
(2) Siſyrinchium.
(3) 1. Aſphodelus albus non ramos. C. B. 2. Aſphodelus minor foliis fiſtuloſis, 1. *Porraces, Albuens,* 2. *Cebollas.*
(4) Lentiſcus, *Mata.*
(5) Phillyrea. *Ledern.*
(6) Oleaſtellus, *Ullaſtre.*

at

at all Seaſons covered with an agreeable Verdure.

Intermixed with theſe, is an immenſe Quantity of Myrtle (7), ſweet Gum Ciſtus (8), and Roſemary (9;) which jointly perfume the Air with an exquiſite fragrance; and from the Flowers of the laſt, a delicious Kind of Honey is collected early in the Spring.

There is alſo a great deal of the Strawberry Shrub (10), Heath of various Kinds (1), and a long coarſe Graſs (2), on which the Goats, and black Cattle feed, when they are deprived of better Suſtenance, by the Severity of the Winter.

(7) Myrtus, *Murta.*
(8) Ciſtus labdanifera, *Stepara ſtepa.*
(9) Roſmarinus, *Romani.*
(10) Arbutus Comarus Theoph. *Arboſé.*
(1) Erica, *Bruc maſcle, Bruc femelle & ſipel.*
(2) Graminis Species, *Carex.*

Shrub-Trefoil (3,) Stinking Bean-Trefoil (4), Sea-Grape (5), Shrub-Mullien (6), Sloe-Tree (7), Dwarf-Palm (8), Widow-wail (9), and another Kind of Spurge-Olive (10), beſide that which affords the *Grana Cnidia* (1), likewiſe grow in ſeveral Places: But Brambles (2), Wild Roſes (3), and ſome other thorny Buſhes (4), are every where ſo common, that it is requiſite for thoſe who would paſs through the Thickets, to dreſs like the Peaſants, in ſhort Jackets and leathern Spatterdaſhes.

(3) Dorycenium Monſpeliens.
(4) Anagyris fœtida, *Garrove bord.*
(5) Ephedra Anabaſis Bellon. *Trompera.*
(6) Phlomis fruticoſa.
(7) Prunus Sylveſter, *Prunoné, Arrinoné.*
(8) Palma humilis folio flabelliformi, *Garbaions.*
(9) Chamelæa tricoccos.
(10) Thymelæa lanuginoſa foliis ſedi minor. C. B. P. *Pala marina.*

(1) Thymelæa fol. Lini, *Matapoll.*
(2) Rubus, *Romaguera.*
(3) Roſa Sylveſtris, *Gaverera.*
(4) 1 Geniſtæ ſpinoſæ Species. 2. Vel. Hierac. vel. Dent. Leon. ſpecies, 1. *Argelaguera*, 2 Saccorell.

Hitherto

Hitherto I have treated of the lower Vegetables: I proceed next to the Trees. And here, I muſt again mention the Myrtle, Mock Privet, Lentiſcus, and Arbutus, as they often riſe to the Height of Trees; and mixing with Pines (5), Wild Olives (6), and great Holm-Oakes (7), which never loſe their Verdure, ſupply the Cattle with Shelter during the exceſſive hot or cold Weather; and with Leaves to feed on, when the Summer's Sun, or the Blaſts of the Winter, have deſtroyed the Graſs of their Paſtures.

But it is not the Cattle alone, which have been furniſhed with Food, from theſe Woods and Thickets; for in Times of Famine, the Inhabitants of this Iſland have been obliged to have Recourſe to Acorns, wild Dates (8), the Berries of the

(5) Pinus *Pi.*

(6) Oleaſter *Ullaſtre.*

(7) Ilex, *Uſinas.*

(8) This is the Fruit of the *Palma humilis* folio flabelli formi.

Myrtles the Bramble, the Arbutus, and the like; which, if we may believe the Poets*, was the Nouriſhment of the primitive Race of Mankind.

From the Qualities of the Soil, and the Abundance of uncultivated Fruit it produces, one might juſtly expect, according to VIRGIL's Remark †, that the Olive would thrive well in this Iſland; yet the Natives take ſo little Care to propagate it, that they are obliged to import almoſt all their Oil from *France*, *Spain*, and *Majorca*; and as they purchaſe it with ready Money, it is a conſiderable Detriment to the Country. I know it is commonly alledged that they cannot have Olives of their own Growth in Plenty and Perfection, becauſe there are but few Hills high

* LUCRET. lib. v. VIRGIL's *Georg.* lib. ii. OVID's *Metam.* lib. i.

† Difficiles primum terræ, colleſque maligni
Tenius ubi Argilla, et dumoſis calculus Arvis,
Palladiâ gaudent ſylva vivacis Olivæ,
Indicio eſt, tractu ſurgens Oleaſter eodem
Plurimus, et ſtrati baccis ſylveſtribus Agri.

enough

enough to protect them from the cold northerly Winds: But I have been well assured by several very good Judges in such Matters, that there are many Places, particularly in the *Termino* of *Ferarias*, where this tender Fruit might be sufficiently sheltered; and that the Want of this most useful Commodity, is rather to be ascribed to the Inattention and Neglect of the People, than to any other Cause. I have likewise been assured, that a *Spanish* Governor of this Island, made use of his Authority in obliging the Inhabitants to cultivate the Olive; and that his Endeavours would have had the desired Effect, had they been duly seconded in succeeding Times. Wherefore it were to be wished that some of his *British* Successors would follow so laudable an Example; for without their Assistance, it is to be feared, that a people so tenacious of the Customs of their Ancestors will scarcely come into a new Project, however advantageous it might prove to Posterity.

From

From the Berries of the Maſtick they extract an Oil (as DIODORUS SICULUS tells us they did in his Time) which is commonly uſed for Lamps; and ſometimes by poor People for frying Fiſh; in which Caſe they previouſly correct its Aſtringency by dipping in it a Piece of ſoft Bread. The Leaves of the Myrtle are very ſerviceable in tanning their Leather, and in dying their Cloaths black, which is a favourite Colour among the *Spaniards*; and its tough flexible Boughs being properly twiſted, make the beſt and moſt durable Rope, for the *Perſian* Wheel above-mentioned.

The Berry-bearing Savine (9) grows to a conſiderable Height in ſeveral Places near the Sea Coaſt; and the marſhy Valleys afford plenty of Oziers (10), and Tamariſk (1), of which the Iſlanders make

(9) Sabina folio Cupreſſi, C. B. *Savina.*
(10) Salix viminea, *Vime.*
(1) Tamariſcus, *Tamarell.*

Hoops

Hoops for their Caſks. The Carob-Tree (2), the Hawthorn (3), and Evergreen, Privet (4), are likewiſe to be met with in the Woods; as alſo few Specimens of the Agnus Caſtus (5). *

And now having taken a View of the Vegetable Kingdom, it would be no difficult Taſk for me to ſhew, that the indigenous Plants are well adapted to the Nature of the Climate, and wiſely calculated for preſerving or reſtoring the Health of the Inhabitants: But as it would be tedious to deſcend too far into Particulars, I ſhall only obſerve, that even the Shape and Figure of the Trees ſeem to be ſomewhat more than merely the Effect of Chance; none of them grow tall or lofty;

(2) Ceratia, *Garrove.*
(3) Meſpilus apii fol. ſylv. ſpin. *Spinal.*
(4) Alaternus, *Llampugal.*
(5) Vitex, *Alloch.*

* The Reader may be pleaſed to take Notice, that the *Latin* Names are thoſe by which they are deſcribed by *Tournefort*; the others in Italicks, are thoſe by which the Natives diſtinguiſh them.

they never loſe their Leaves; and the greateſt Part of them have their Trunks ſo bent by the North Wind, that their Tops, which are broad and buſhy, ſtretch out almoſt horizontally towards the South, and furniſh a commodious Shelter to Man and Beaſt, againſt all Inclemency of the Weather. What ſtill makes them fitter for this Purpoſe is the numerous Climbers that are commonly joined with them; particularly, the Traveller's Joy (6), and prickly Bind-weed (7), which are often ſo interwoven with the wide-ſpreading Branches of the Lentiſc and wild Olive, as to render the Retreat which they afford almoſt impenetrable by Rain or Sun. Had not Nature provided ſuch a neceſſary Cover, few or no Animals could live on theſe Rocks in the tedious ſcorching Summers; nor could they well endure the heavy Rains and chilling Blaſts to which the Climate is liable.

(6) Clematis, *Vid. Auba.*

(7) Smilax Aſpera, *Arritges.*

From

From what has been ſaid, it ſufficiently appears, that theſe evergreen Woods and Thickets, which Nature has ſurprizingly raiſed upon a Rock, are not only a great Ornament to this Iſland, but of infinite Advantage to the Inhabitants; they furniſh them with Fuel, and their Cattle with Food and Shelter; and as the finer Soil is waſhed away by the anniverſary Rains, their Fields would ſoon become barren, were they not conſtantly ſupplied with freſh Manure from the Leaves of the Vegetables, intermixed with the Dung of the Animals which feed in the Woods. The Natives, therefore, are much to be blamed in felling ſo many of their Trees, and ſtubbing up the Roots ſo raſhly, as they have done of late Years, for immediate Profit, ſince the Damage will ſoon be ſenſibly felt, and not eaſily retrieved, by their Poſterity.

The

The mineral Kingdom affords leſs Variety here than any other Part of Nature's Works. The Soil is of two Kinds; whereof one is light, blackiſh, and very fruitful; the other, called *Terra Agra* by the Natives, is a heavy, barren, red-coloured Earth. There is a Potter's Clay, of which they make Tiles, Bricks, and a coarſe Kind of earthen Ware. Lime-Stone and Plaiſter of Paris are found here in great Abundance, and ſupply the Inhabitants with different Sorts of Cement for their Buildings. The Stone commonly uſed in building is a white ſoft Grit, which is eaſily cut into any Form, and quickly cemented by means of the Plaiſter of Paris; ſo that they raiſe the Walls, and turn Arches with great Expedition: But in many Places of the Iſland, eſpecially towards the North-Eaſt Side, the only Stone to be met with, is found in Shivers like Slate. In Caves not far from *Ciudadella*, are an infinite Number of beautiful *Stalactites*, ſome of which are hard enough to admit of a

Poliſh.

Poliſh. There are ſome Foſſil Shells; but no Kind of Metal, as far as I know, occurs in *Minorca*; though there is a good deal of metallic Ore in a ſmall Iſland adjoining to it*.

With reſpect to the Animals, I ſhall only mention ſuch as are uſed for Food by the Inhabitants; beginning with the Fiſh, of which there is both Plenty and Variety. Some of them are to be caught at all Times either in the Bays or Harbours, or in the deeper Water at Sea; whilſt others come regularly in Shoals at certain Seaſons of the Year: But as many of them are unknown in *Britain*, or at leaſt have no Name in our Language, I muſt refer the Reader to the Bottom of the Page †, where he will find inſerted the

* *Columba* Iſland.

† Piſces littorales, *Peix litoral.*

(1) Polypi prima ſpecies Rondeletii, *Pop Juen.*

(1) Polypi ſecunda ſpecies Rond. *Pop. ver.*

(3) Loligo magna Rond. *Eluja.*

(4) Loligo parva Rond. *Calemar.*

Names

Names given them in *Minorca*, and thoſe beſtowed on them by the beſt Authors who have treated on Fiſhes.

Piſces littorales, *Peix litoral.*

(5) Sepia Rond. *Sipia.*

(6) Urtica, *Ortiga.*

(7) Anguilla Salv. *Anguila.*

(8) Conger Rond. *Congre.*

(9) Muræna omnium Autorum, *Morena maſcle, y femele.*

(10) Salpa Rond. *Saupa.*

(11) Sargus Rond. *Sarch.*

(12) *Morruda.*

(13) Scaras Onias Rond. *Variada.*

(14) Sparns Rond. *Eſperai.*

(15) Aurata Rond. *Orada.*

(16) Melanurus Rond. *Oblada.*

(17) Mormyrus Rond. *Mabre.*

(18) Erythrinus Rond. Rubellio Aldr. *Pagell.*

(19) Pagrus Rond. *Pagre.*

(20) Dentex ſive Synodon Aldr. *Dental.*

(21) Coracinus Rond. *Curbai.*

(22) Bugloſſus, ſeu ſolea Rond. *Llenguada.*

(23) Paſſer Bellonii, *Pedas.*

(24) Cantharus *Cantara.*

(25) Lupus Rond, *Llop.*

(26) An Acarnan Rond? *Beſuc.*

(27) Scorpius major Rond. Geſn. *Cap rotx Rotje.*

(28) Scorpius

The Iſland abounds with Cattle, Sheep, and Goats, which furniſh the Inhabitants with

Piſces littorales, *Peix litoral.*

(28) Scorpius minor ſive Scorpæna Rond. Geſn. *Raſelé Scorpera.*

(29) An Anthiæ ſecunda ſpecies Rond. ? an Phycis Rond. ? *Mollera, Molle.*

(30) Mullus Barbatus Rond. *Moll.*

(31) Channa Rond. *Serra.*

(32) Merula Salv. & Rond. *Mero, Enfos.*

(33) Turdus varia ſpecie, *Tort muſot, flavaſado, Bovos, pintado, Grivia.*

(34) An Ceſtreus Rond. *Lliſa.*

(35) An mugil Cephal. Rond. *Cap pla.*

(36) Julis Rond. *Donzella.*

Piſces teſtacei & cruſtacei, *Peix de Cloſca.*

(1) Aſtacus Rond. *Grumant.*

(2) Locuſta Rond. ſive Carabus, *Llangoſta.*

(3) Squilla lata Rond. *Sigala.*

(4) Pagurus, *Cabre.*

(5) Cancri varii, *Cranchs peluts, reals, Jueus.*

(6) Squilla parva, *Gambe.*

(7) Echinus varia ſpecie, *Voga mari.*

(8) Pinna magna, *Nacre.*

(9) Pholas, *Datil.*

(10) Teſtudo marina, *Tortuga.*

(11) Muſculus, *Muſcle.*

(12) Tellinæ, *Cluiſas.*

with Cheeſe and Wool, both for their own Uſe, and for Exportation. As Lard or

Piſces littorales, *Peix litoral.*

(13) Oſtreum, *Oſtia.*
(14) Lepas, Patella, *Pagellida.*
(15) Pecten, *Cupina gravada.*
(16) Cancellus, *Hermitan.*
(17) Cochlea varia ſpecie, *Cornes & Caragols.*
(18) Murex, *Corns de fell.*
(19) *Pau de Cabrit.*

Piſces Pelagii, *Peix de alt al mur.*

*(1) Phocæna Rond. *Delfi.*
*(2) Centrine Rond. *Peix pore.*
(3) Squatina Rond. *Eſcat, Eſcat vexigal.*
*(4) Zygæna Rond. *Llunada.*
(5) Catulus maximus forte Canicula ſaxatalis Rond. *Gats.*
(6) Catulus major vulg. Canicula Ariſt. Rond. Aldr. *Gatons, Pintarotge.*
(7) Muſtelus lævis primus Salv. *Muſola.*
(8) Galeus Acanthias, Spinax Aldr. *Caſo.*
(9) Xiphias Piſcis, *Peix de Eſpaſa.*
(10) Paſtinaca Aſpera Bellon. *Romaguera.*
(11) Paſtinaca mar. læv. Bellon. *Ferraſa.*
(12) Aquila Bell. & Salv. *Mila.*
(13) Rana Piſcatrix, *Buldroy.*
*(14) Torpedo, *Tremulo.*
(15) Raia varia ſpecie, *Ratjada, Caputxi, Clavell, Clavell borrell, Cardayre.*

(16) Faber

or Oil is commonly uſed in dreſſing their Victuals, they make but little Butter; and this by a very ſingular Proceſs: They boil the Whey, which is preſſed from the Curd in making Cheeſe, and ſkim off the Part which riſes to the Top; when they have collected a proper Quantity of this, they

Piſces Pelagii. *Peix de alt al mur.*

(16) Faber ſive Gallus mar. Rond. *Gall, Peix de ſan Pedro.*

(17) Milvus Salv. Hirundo Rond. *Xurigué.*

(18) Mugil alat. Rond. Hirundo Plin. *Uranola.*

(19) Cuculus Aldr, *Gallina, Gallinetta.*

(20) Lyra prior Rond. *Grenau, Peix de ſan Rafael.*

(21) Mullus imberbis Rond. potius Cuculi ſpecies, *Cabot de la mar.*

(22) Gurnardus griſeus, *Uliora, Baluerna.*

(23) Draco ſive Araneus Plinii, *Arana.*

(24) An Ophidion Rond. ? an Acus lumbriciformis Willough. ? *Drago, Saltan cono.*

(25) Uranoſcopus, Callyonimus, *Rata.*

(26) An Perca marina Rond ? *Serran imperial.*

(27) An Stromateus Rond ? *Llampuga.*

(28) Pompilus, *Pampul.*

Piſces gregales autumnales.

(1) Acus vulgaris oppian. *Aguia.*

(2) Sardinia Rond. *Sardina.*

(3) Thriſſa Rond. *Alatx.*

they work it a conſiderable Time with their bare Feet or Arms, which is the only Method of churning they are acquainted with; then by the Addition of cold Water, the Butter which floats upon the Surface is ſeparated; and after being waſhed, is boiled, till the watery Particles are evaporated; by this Proceſs it acquires, when cold, the Taſte and Conſiſtency of a thick, ſweet, Oil.

Piſces gregales hyemales.

(1) Pelamys Bellon. Amia Rond. *Bonitol.*

Piſces gregales vernales.

(1) An Thynni ſpecies? *Sirvia, Sirviola.*
(2) Sphyræna, ſive Sudis Aldr. *Eſpet.*

Piſces gregales Æſtivi.

(1) Scomber, *Veirat, Cavallar.*
(2) Trachurus Ald. *Saurell.*
(3) Mænæ duplex ſpecies, *Mora & Xucla.*
(4) Smaris, *Gerretts.*
(5) Boops Rond. primus, *Voga*
(6) Encraſicholus Aldr. *Anxove, Aledroc.*

N. B. In the above Catalogue of Fiſh, it is to be obſerved that *Willoughby*'s Names are commonly made uſe of; and ſuch as are marked with an Aſteriſk are ſeldom or never brought to Table.

Beef

Beef and Mutton, though commonly lean, are eatable throughout the Year: But in the Spring, while the Graſs is tender, the latter is in its greateſt Perfection; and the former in Summer, when the Cattle feed on the Stubble and Leaves of the Evergreens.

The Goats are fatteſt in Autumn, and are ſlaughtered from *September* to *January*, chiefly for the Uſe of the common People.

But of all the Kinds of Meat none is here in ſo great Plenty and Perfection as Pork; nor is any other ſo much eſteemed by the Natives. It is in Seaſon from *September* to *Lent*; Bacon is to be had at all Times; and being fried or boiled, is commonly eat with Bread for Breakfaſt; they enrich their Broth with Hog's Lard; and from the ſame Animal they make a great Variety of Puddings, particularly Sauſages *, ſcarce inferior to thoſe from *Bologna*.

* Sobreaſſados.

They have likewiſe plenty of Rabbits; as alſo Hedge-Hogs, and Land Turtles, which are ſometimes eat by the Poor.

Their domeſtick Fowls are Turkeys (1), Geeſe (2), Ducks (3), Cocks and Hens (4), in great Numbers.

In the Woods and Fields (beſides various Kinds of Owls and Birds of Prey, which I paſs over, as they never make a Part of Diet) we have Ring Doves (5), Red Legg'd Partridges (6), Stone Curlews (7), Quails (8), Blackbirds (9),

(1) Gallo pavo ſive meleagris, *Galls de India.*
(2) Anſer domeſticus, *Ojas.*
(3) Anas domeſtica, *Anades.*
(4) Gallus gallinac. & Gallina, *Galls & Gallinas.*
(5) Palumbus torquatus Aldr. *Tudons.*
(6) Perdix ruffa, *Perdius.*
(7) Oedicnemus Bellon. Charadrius Geſner. *Sabellins.*
(8) Coturnix, *Gualleras.*
(9) Merula vulgaris, *Torts.*

Solitary

Solitary Sparrows (1), Nightingales (2), Gold-finches (3), and an infinite Number of other ſmall Birds.

Wild Ducks of different Kinds (4), Wigeons (5), Teal (6), Coots (7), and ſeveral Sorts of Water Hens (8), are common about the Ponds and Marſhes, Kings-Fiſhers (9), are frequent about the Shore; and Flocks of Rock-Pigeons (10) breed in the Caves and Hollows, formed by the daſhing of the Waves round the Coaſts.

(1) Paſſer ſolitarius, *Melleres.*

(2) Luſcinia ſeu Philomela, *Roſſinols.*

(3) Carduelis *Carderneras.*

(4) Anas fera, varia ſpecie, *Anades roſas de coll blau, ſayardes, ſoteras.*

(5) Penelope.

(6) Querquedula, *Anadons.*

(7) Fulica *Fotges.*

(8) Gallinula varia ſpecie, *Pollo's de Riu Gallets de Riu Titetas.*

(9) Iſpida, an Veterum Alcyon?

(10) Columba rupicola, *Coloms.*

Beſides all theſe, Swifts (1), Swallows (2), Sand Martins (3), Turtles (4), Bee-Eaters (5), Hoopo's (6), and Sky-Larks (7), arrive here in the Spring, and, after bringing forth their Young, leave the Iſland in Autumn.

Wood-cocks (8), Snipes (9), a ſmall Sort of Pigeon (10), green and gray Plovers (11), Red-wings (12), Fieldfares (13), Oxe-Eyes (14), Chaffinches (15),

(1) Hirundo Apus, *Vinjolas.*
(2) Hirundo domeſtica, *Uranellas.*
(3) Hirundo riparia, *Culs blanchs.*
(4) Turtur, *Tortora.*
(5) Merops ſive Apiaſter, *Abeyrols.*
(6) Upupa Aldrov. *Puputs.*
(7) Alauda, *Turrolas.*
(8) Sclopax, *Segues.*
(9) Gallinago minor Aldr. *Begaſines.*
(10) An Columba livia Geſner.? *Xexels.*
(11) Pluvialis viridis & cinericea. *Kilots & juyes.*
(12) Turdus iliacus, *Torts borrell.*
(13) Turdus pilaris.
(14) Fringillago, *Ulls de bou.*
(15) Fringilla, *Pinſans.*

Star-

Starlings (1), Foreign Quails (2), and Daker-Hens (3), make their Appearance about the End of *October*, and remain during the Winter. Cranes (4), Wild Geeſe (5), and Curlews (6), ſometimes ſtop here, as if it were to recruit themſelves for a further Flight; and now and then we meet with a Flamenco (7).

It is obſerved, that the Fleſh of ſuch Fowls as feed on Land, frequently taſtes of Maſtick or Garlick; and the Water-Fowl are beſt in bad Weather, when the Storms prevent their going to Sea, and living upon Fiſh.

But as ſeveral of the Animals above-mentioned, are only to be met with at

(1) Sturnus, *Eſtornells.*
(2) Coturnix, *Guálleras babareſcas.*
(3) Ortygometra, an Rallus terreſtris?
(4) Grus, *Gruas.*
(5) Anſer ferus, *Ojas ſalvages.*
(6) Numenius ſive Aquata.
(7) Phænicopterus, *Flamencos.*

the

the Tables of the Opulent, the plentiful Proviſion of Snails (1), with which Nature has furniſhed this Iſland, are of infinite Service for the Maintenance of the poorer Families, who eat them boiled, after having been kept within Doors long enough to loſe their earthy Taſte. In dry Weather, when they are in their Prime, they lurk in the Chinks of the Earth and Crannies of the Rocks, and commonly ſtick together in large Cluſters like Grapes; which probably induced the *Romans* to give them the Name of *Cochleæ Cavaticæ:* But in wet moiſt Weather, they leave theſe Places of Retirement in queſt of Food, and are frequently to be met with on the Stalks of the Aſphodells, the Shoots of the Vines, and other Vegetables; for what PLINY* ſays of their never coming out of their Caves, or feeding on Greens, is intirely fabulous.

(1) *Caragols, Boves, Mongetas, Caragolins.*

* Lib. viii. Cap. xxxix.

Having

Having given theſe ſhort Hints relating to the natural Hiſtory of *Minorca*, I ſhall now deſcribe the Temper and Manners of the People, ſo far as may be neceſſary to introduce an Account of their Diſeaſes.

The Natives of this Iſland, are commonly thin, lean, and well built, ſtrong and active, of a middle Stature, and an Olive Complexion. Their Hair, for the moſt part, is black and curled; in many Cheſnut coloured; in ſome red. In a Word, the young People are either of a ſanguine or cholerick Conſtitution; while thoſe of more advanced Years, become dry, meagre, and, what the Ancients called atrabilious. Such is the natural Impetuoſity of their Temper, that the ſlighteſt Cauſe provokes them to Anger; and they are equally incapable of forgiving and forgetting an Injury. Hence it is, that Quarrels about the mereſt Trifles daily break out even among Neighbours and

and Relations; and Family Diſputes are hereditarily tranſmitted from Father to Son. Thus although Lawyers and Petti-foggers are very numerous in this Country, yet there is ſtill too few for the Clients.

They don't commonly live to ſo great an Age as the Inhabitants of more Northerly Countries; though, perhaps, they are equal in this Reſpect with their neareſt Neighbours on the Continent. Girls ſoon arrive at Maturity, and ſoon grow old. The *Menſes*, for the moſt part, appear before Fourteen, and frequently at eleven Years of Age; in ſome they return twice a Month; in others every three Weeks, and continue from three to ſeven Days. Both Sexes are, by Conſtitution, extremely amorous: They are often betrothed to each other, while Children, and marry at Fourteen. The Women have eaſy Labours, and commonly return in a few Days to their uſual domeſtic Buſineſs. But leſt the Family ſhould become

come too numerous for their Income, it is a Practice among the poorer Sort, to keep their Children at the Breaſt for two or three Years, that, by this Means, the Mothers may be hindered from breeding.

Bread of the fineſt Wheat Flour, well fermented and well baked, is more than half the Diet of People of all Ranks. Rice, Pulſe, Cuſcaſſowe, Vermicelli, Herbs and Roots from the Fields and Gardens, Summer Fruits, pickled Olives, and Pods of the *Guinea* Pepper, make up almoſt the other Half; ſo that ſcarce a Fifth of their whole Food is furniſhed from the Animal Kingdom; and of this, Fiſh makes by much the moſt conſiderable Portion. On *Fridays*, and other Faſt-Days, they abſtain entirely from Fleſh; and during Lent, they live altogether on Vegetables and Fiſh, excepting *Sundays*, when they are permitted the Uſe of Eggs, Cheeſe and Milk. The moſt of their Diſhes are high ſeaſoned with Pepper,

per, Cloves, Cinnamon, and other Spices; many of them are tinged with Saffron, many ſweetened with Honey or Sugar; and Garlick, Onions, or Leeks, are almoſt conſtant Ingredients. They eat a great deal of Oil, and that none of the ſweeteſt or beſt flavoured; uſing it not only with Sallads, but alſo with boiled and fryed Fiſh, Greens, Pulſe, *&c.* inſtead of Butter. A Slice of Bread ſoaked in boiled Water, with a little Oil and Salt, is the common Breakfaſt of the Peaſants, well known by the Name of *Oleagua*. Their ordinary Meals are very frugal, and conſiſt of little Variety: But on Feſtivals, and other ſolemn Occaſions, their Entertainments are to the laſt Degree profuſe and extravagant. The Bill of Fare of a Country Farmer's Wedding Dinner, would ſcarce be credited. This Cuſtom, with many others, they ſeem to have borrowed from the Eaſtern Nations.

People of all Conditions uſe Wine at their Meals; and though Drinking to Exceſs

Exceſs is not common, yet the Vulgar are not exempted from private Debauches, Drams of Anniſeed Water being too much in Vogue. In Summer the exceſſive Heat obliges them to have frequent Recourſe to large Draughts of cold Water, the greateſt Part of which is but very indifferent; for the Ciſterns are ſeldom clean, and the Water which the Springs and Rivulets afford, is often brackiſh, and always hard; ſo that it is neither proper for Waſhing, nor for boiling Pulſe, and leaves a ſtony Cruſt on the Sides of the Tea-Kettles, and other Veſſels in which it has been frequently boiled.

Though the Natives make three or four plentiful Meals a Day, they are generally coſtive; and many, in perfect Health, have no occaſion to eaſe themſelves oftener than twice a Week.

They are ſo much addicted to the Uſe of Tobacco, as never to be without a Pipe,

Pipe, either in their Mouths or their Pockets. In Summer almoſt every one ſleeps an Hour or two after Dinner, and ſome follow this Practice throughout the Year.

A Fourth of their Time is made up of Holidays, on which, tho' Work is prohibited, Sports and Paſtimes are allowed. A conſiderable Part of thoſe Days is ſpent in the Churches or in Proceſſions: At Night the more Sedate divert themſelves in their Houſes with Muſick and Cards; whilſt the young Men ſerenade their Miſtreſſes, in the Streets, with the jarring Muſick of their Guittars, and extemporary Love Songs of their own compoſing.

In the Interval between the Harveſt and the Vintage, there are a Number of publick Diverſions in different Places of the Iſland. Whether becauſe the People have then moſt Leiſure, or are in Reality more chearful, from the Serenity of the Weather,

ther, as one of their Proverbs * ſeems to hint, I ſhall not determine. To their Horſe and Foot Races †, notwithſtanding the immoderate Heat of the Seaſon, Men, Women, and Children, flock from all Quarters, and expoſe themſelves to the Sun in the middle of the Day, dancing in the open Air on the ſcorching Rocks, rattling their Caſtanets in Concert with the Muſick of the Guittar. Nor does their Mirth finiſh with the Day; as ſoon as it grows dark, ſome Pieces of Pine Tree are lighted as a Torch in the middle of the Street, where the Croud aſſembles, and continues dancing till Morning.

Every Year, about Midſummer, they have likewiſe a Diverſion in *Mahon* Har-

* *En lo Eſtiu tout Hom. Viu.* In Summer every Body is alive.

† On St. JOHN's Day, *June* the 24th, and the *Sunday* following. On St. PETER's Day, *June* 29. On St. JAMES's Day, *July* 25. On St. LAURENCE's Day, *Auguſt* 10. On St. BARTHOLOMEW's Day, *Auguſt* 24, and the 29th of the ſame Month. On St. GRACIA's Day, *September* 8.

bour *, which may properly be called a Boat-Race; and one cannot obſerve the Eagerneſs of the Boat-Men, and the Solicitude of their Friends on Shore, without calling to Mind VIRGIL's Deſcription of a ſimilar Conteſt on the Anniverſary of *Anchiſes*'s Funeral †.

In the Carnival too, this People, however grave and ſerious at other Times, freely indulge themſelves in all Manner of

* *Viz.* on St. PETER's Day, *June* 29.

† Viridem Æneas frondenti ex Ilice metam
Conſtituit ſignum nautis, pater; unde reverti
Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere curſus.
Conſidunt tranſtris intentaque brachia remis
Intenti expectant; exſultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulſans laudumque arrecta cupido
Inde ubi clara dedit ſonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
Haud mora, proſiluere ſuis, ferit Æthera clamor
Nauticus adductis ſpumant freta verſa lacertis
Infindunt pariter ſulcos, totumque dehiſcit
Convulſum remis, roſtriſque ſtridentibus æquor,
Tum plauſu, ſonituque virum, ſtrepituque frementum
Conſonat omne nemus, vocemque incluſa volutant
Littora, pulſati colles clamore reſultant.

Æn. v.

ludicrous

ludicrous Sports and Amuſements; eſpecially during the laſt Week of it, when their Revelling and extravagant Mirth reſembles more the ancient *Bachanalia*, than the Diverſions of any modern civilized Nation: For Night and Day, the Streets are filled with People in Maſks, and dreſſed in the moſt ridiculous Habits; while the jarring Sound of Caſtanets, Pipes and Tabors, Violins, Guittars, and their more diſcordant vocal Muſick, heightened with Screaming, Shouting, and every wild Demonſtration of intemperate Joy, make almoſt one continued Uproar.

After this Exceſs of Mirth, the Faſts enjoined by their Religion ſucceed, and continue till the Expiration of *Lent*; at which Time a Sheep or a Lamb is ſlaughtered by each Family; and on the joyful Night which puts an End to this mortifying Seaſon, they endeavour, as it were, by one voracious Meal to make up for the Abſtinence they have been compelled to obſerve. This proves fatal to ſome, and

would undoubtedly be ſo to many more, did not Nature prevent the Effects of their Intemperance, by a *Cholera Morbus*, or ſome ſuch Relief.

The laſt Thing to be taken Notice of with regard to the Manners of theſe Iſlanders, is, that their great Veneration for Antiquity, and the little Intercourſe they formerly had with other Nations, hath occaſioned a Number of old Cuſtoms to be ſtill kept here at this Day. Thus poetical Diſputes are much in Vogue amongſt the Peaſants *. One of them ſings ſome extemporary Verſes on whatever Subject he pleaſes, and accompanies them with the Muſick of his Guittar: he is immediately anſwered in the ſame Number of unpremeditated Lines, by another, who endeavours to excel or ridicule him; and this alternate Conteſt laſts, to the no ſmall Amuſement of their attentive Companions,

* Theſe Verſes are called *Gloſſos*, and thoſe who excel in making them, *Gloſſodors*.

until

until the Wit of the rival Poets be exhauſted. Theſe are the *Carmina Amoebæa* of the ancient *Greeks*, in Imitation of which ſome of the Paſtorals of THEOCRITUS, and VIRGIL, were written. In Imitation of the Ancients too, it is cuſtomary for Lovers to pelt their Miſtreſſes with Oranges, as a Mark of their Regard *; though this is a Diverſion reſerved for the Carnival. The Practice of throwing Nuts and Almonds at Weddings, which VIRGIL † mentions, is likewiſe retained. Soon after a Perſon is deceaſed, his Friends

* Malo me Galatea petit laſciva puella, &c.
VIRG. *Eclog.* iii.
Malo ego te ferio, tu ſi me diligis, illud
Suſcipe, me imperti et virginitate tuâ,
Hoc fieri, ſi poſſe negas, Hoc ſuſcipe malum et
Quam pereat parvo tempore, forma vide.
PLATO's Epigram paraphraſed by BENTINUS.

Which is thus tranſlated.
Fair, if you love me, take the Fruit I throw,
And, in return, your Virgin Sweets beſtow;
Or take the Orange, tho' you ſcorn my Suit,
See Beauty's Emblem in the fading Fruit.

† Sparge marite nuces. *Eclog.* viii.

and Relations aſſemble in the Houſe to bewail their Loſs, and commemorate his Virtues, Weeping and Howling with all the ſeeming Agonies of Diſtreſs; and that this was an ancient Cuſtom, appears by the elegant and pathetick Funeral Dirge, which we find in LUCRETIUS *. And in this Iſland, as in the Southern Provinces of *France*, and in *Italy*, the dead Bodies are not nailed up in Coffins, but carried in an open Litter to the Grave, which, we learn from Authors, was alſo practiſed, on ſome Occaſions, among the old *Romans* †. Another Inſtance of their inviolable Attachment to ancient Uſages, is the Manner in which the Women wear

* At jam non Domus accipiet te læta neque Uxor
Optima; nec dulces occurrent Oſcula Nati,
Præripere et tacitâ pectus dulcedine tangent,
Non poteris factis, tibi fortibus eſſe tuiſque
Præſidio: Miſer, O Miſer, aiunt, omnia ademit
Una Dies infeſta tibi tot Præmia Vitæ. Lib. vi.

† See CORNELIUS NEPOS on the Burial of T. POMPON. ATTICUS and LISPIUS's Notes on this Paſſage.

their

their Hair; for, contrary to the Cuſtom of all the neighbouring Countries, excepting *Majorca*, they force it with Fillets to the back Part of the Head, and bind it in a *Queue* of a conſiderable Length. When the natural Locks are not long enough for this Purpoſe, falſe ones are added to ſupply the Deficiency; for nothing is reckoned more unbecoming than to be deſtitute of a Tail, or to appear with one too ſhort. But not to be tedious with too many Inſtances, I ſhall only add, that in the Uſe of the Sling the preſent Inhabitants of *Minorca* are no leſs dextrous than their Fore-fathers, who are ſaid to have driven the *Romans* off their Coaſts by Vollies of Stones *. The Shepherds, or thoſe that tend the Cattle, but ſeldom miſs ſuch of them as fall under their Diſpleaſure; and by this Means they have their Flocks and Herds ſo much at command, that even the cracking of the empty Sling is ſufficient to intimidate them, and bring

* Flor. *Epitom.* Lib. iii.

them together in ſuch Parts of the Paſture as their Keeper pleaſes: And as the Cattle are often maimed and hurt by the ſevere Chaſtiſement inflicted by Means of this Inſtrument, the Farmers find it expedient to forbid the Uſe of it to ſuch of their Servants as are of a cruel and miſchievous Diſpoſition.

The mentioning of their Cattle puts me in Mind of two other ſingular Practices which prevail here; *viz.* that of caſtrating Animals by bruiſing their Teſticles, which, we learn from ALBUCASIS *, was cuſtomary among the *Arabians*; and the Way of ſlaughtering Oxen, by thruſting a Knife into the *Medulla Spinalis*, immediately behind the *Occiput*, which is ſo much preferable to the Method of knocking them on the Head, that it is ſurprizing other Nations do not fall into it.

* Chirurg. p. 2. cap. lxix.

Having

Having gone through what I intended to remark, in Relation to the Natives, I ſhould next, according to the Plan of this Introduction, give a circumſtantial Account of the Diet, and common Way of Life, of the *Britiſh* Soldiers in this Iſland: But as this would be a diſagreeable Taſk, I ſhall only obſerve, that the Exceſs of Drinking, is, among them, an univerſal Vice, confirmed into a conſtant Habit. *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis, &c.*

But however different the *Spaniards* be from the *Engliſh*, in their Meat, Drink, Exerciſe, Affections of the Mind, and Habit of Body; yet the Health of thoſe of both Nations is equally influenced by the Seaſons. An epidemical Diſtemper ſeldom or never attacks the one Claſs of Inhabitants, while the other remains unhurt; and ſurprizing as it may appear, it is nevertheleſs true, that the Peaſants remarkable for Temperance and Regularity, and the Soldiers, who, without Meat and Cloaths, frequently lie abroad drunk, expoſed

expoſed to all Weathers, have Diſeaſes almoſt ſimilar, both as to their Violence and Duration. Hence it is evident how far the Power of the Air is ſuperior to that of the other Non-naturals in producing Diſorders of the Animal Oeconomy.

The Diſeaſes which, from their Frequency in this Iſland, I reckon *Endemial*, may be divided into two Claſſes; the *Epidemick*, or ſuch as affect Numbers together at particular Seaſons; and the *Sporadick*, which are equally common at all Times of the Year. To the firſt belong the *Raſh*, *Eſſere*, *Cholera Morbus*, *Tertian Fevers*, *Fluxes*, *Pleuriſies*, *Peripneumonies*, *Eryſipelatous Fevers*, *and thoſe that are accompanied with Catarrhs*: To the ſecond, *Obſtructions of the Abdominal Viſcera*, *the Hæmorrhoids*, *Ulcers of the Legs*, *Ruptures*, *Inflammations of the Eyes*, and *Nephritick Pains*.

With

With reſpect to the Epidemicks, it may not be improper to obſerve in general, that acute Fevers are more frequent here than in *England*; that they are much more violent, but of ſhorter Duration; that they oftner terminate completely by a manifeſt *Criſis*; and in all reſpects agree much more exactly with what the Ancients have ſaid concerning ſuch Evacuations, and the Periods in which they uſually happen.

The moſt common Diſeaſes of the Sporadick Kind, are Obſtructions, Indurations, and Swellings of the glandular Viſcera in the lower Belly; together with Wind in the firſt Paſſages, and bad Digeſtion. The Cauſes of theſe Obſtructions ſeem to be, in the firſt Place, a Scarcity of good Water; for, as HIPPOCRATES has well obſerved *, *Where there are no Rivers, and the Inhabitants are obliged to drink ſtagnating, ill-ſcented Well-Water, ſuch muſt*

* De Aere Aquis & locis ſub finem.

needs

needs hurt both the Belly and the Spleen. And it is remarkable, that large Spleens, like thoſe deſcribed by *Trallianus* *, and hard tumified Livers, are not only common to the human Species here, but alſo to Brutes; particularly the Sheep that feed on the North-Eaſt Side of the Iſland, where the Waters are very brackiſh; though the Butchers, to whom this Fact is well known, generally aſcribe it to their eating the Horſe-Mint and Penny-Royal, which abound in the Paſtures.

Secondly, The intenſe and long continued Summer Heats, by diſſipating the fineſt Particles of the animal Juices, neceſſarily leave the reſt of a groſſer and more earthy Nature. And thus, is a large Proportion of that Kind of Matter generated in the Blood, which the Ancients called *Atrabilious*; and this being depoſited in the Viſcera, occaſions the abovementioned Obſtructions †.

* Lib. viii. Cap. xii.

† See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms de Melancholia.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Another Cauſe of theſe Obſtructions, is the Frequency of acute Diſeaſes; and more eſpecially of Tertian Fevers; which, as they frequently relapſe, and go off with imperfect *Criſes*, weaken the Tone of the *Chylopoetick Viſcera*, and at laſt terminate in hard ſchirrous Tumours of the Liver and Spleen.

It is likewiſe probable, that their living ſo much upon Pulſe and crude Vegetables; the Abuſe of Spirituous Liquors; their high ſeaſoned Diet; their paſſionate Temper, and immoderate Uſe of Venery, co-operate with the Cauſes juſt now mentioned, in producing the ſame Effects.

But ſuch is the Goodneſs of Providence, that every Climate ſeems to yield domeſtick Antidotes for the Endemial Diſeaſes*. Accordingly we find, that this Iſland

* See the Quotations from RAY and BENOROVINUS in DERH. *Phyſico Theolog.* Book X.

abounds

abounds with Whey, Honey, Summer-Fruits, gentle Catharticks, *Hieracea*, *Cichoracea*, and all that Claſs of Plants and Roots with aperient ſaponaceous Juices, which Antiquity has recommended as Specificks or approved Remedies in obſtructed Bowels.

But in theſe Diſtempers, it is univerſally allowed, that nothing is of ſo much Advantage, as the *Hæmorrhoidal Flux*; and therefore, however frequent and troubleſome the Piles may be in this Climate, they ought to be conſidered rather as a Benefit of Nature, and a Remedy, than as a Misfortune, or a Diſeaſe; more eſpecially as they prevent Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies, according to the Doctrine of HIPPOCRATES *.

BAGLIVI † tells us, that at *Rome*, Ulcers of the Legs are almoſt incurable, and

* De Humor. & Epid. Lib. vi,
† Prax. Med. Lib. i. P. 102.

Wounds

Wounds in them difficult to heal; while the like Accidents on the Head, are quickly cured without any Trouble. The ſame Thing happens here, inſomuch that it is a Proverb among the Natives, "*Minorca* "*is good for the Head, but bad for the* "*Shins* * ." This, perhaps, is owing partly to the Redundancy of *Atrabilious* Particles in the Blood, which naturally flowing into the inferior Branches of the *Aorta*, conſtantly keep open any Outlet through which they have once found the Way; partly to the large obſtructed *Viſcera*, compreſſing the *Vena Cava*, and hindering the free Return of the Fluids from the inferior Extremities. Hence we find, that Ulcers of the Legs, with black *Cicatrices* (ſuch as may daily be ſeen among the Soldiers and *Spaniards)* are mentioned both by HIPPOCRATES † and CELSUS ‡, as the Effect of overgrown Spleens.

* *Minorca es bo de Cap y mal de Camas.*

† De morb. intem.

‡ Lib. ii. Cap. vii.

And

And now it plainly appears, why Ruptures are ſo common in this Place; for the other Bowels being ſwelled beyond their natural Size, the Inteſtines are too much confined; and from the Nature of the Aliment, being frequently diſtended with Wind, it is not to be wondered at, that they often puſh through the Rings of the Abdominal Muſcles.

In ſo hot and dry a Country as this, all the Parts of the Body, are very ſubject to topical Inflammations: But the Eyes are moſt particularly affected in this Way; which ſeems to be occaſioned chiefly by the ſtrong dazzling Light reflected, during the Summer Seaſon, from the white Rocks and Sand; to which we may perhaps add, that the floating Particles of Salt, Duſt, and minute Inſects, wherewith the Air often abounds, do likewiſe injure the tender Texture of this Organ, and give riſe to *Ophthalmia*'s, or increaſe them.

Whatever

Whatever diſſipates the finer Parts of our Fluids, and increaſes the Proportion of Earth, and fixed Matter (and ſeveral ſuch Cauſes I have already had Occaſion to take Notice of) will be apt to produce Sand and Gravel in the urinary Paſſages; though it is probable, that the calculous Concretions and nephritick Pains are chiefly owing to the Waters; which, as I formerly obſerved, are moſtly hard and brackiſh, and let fall a large Quantity of ſtony Sediment after boiling.

The Convulſion of the lower Jaw in Children, ought likewiſe to be reckoned among the ſporadick Diſtempers. And as it is both very frequent and fatal in this Iſland, and ſome of the neighbouring Countries, I ſhall give a Deſcription of it from HYACINTHUS ANDREAS, a *Spaniard*, who, about the End of the laſt century, publiſhed an Abridgment of RIVERIUS, under the Name of *Praxis Medica Gotholanorum*, with very little Addition of his own, excepting an Account of

this Diſeaſe, which moſt other Authors have omitted. *In hac Urbe noſtrâ Barchinonenſi, afflictantur plurimi infantes, adeo feroci convulſione mandibulæ inferioris, ut eâ apprehenſi, nullo poſſint motu illam movere, et abhinc ſuctus lactis impeditur omnino. Emergit hoc malum, ex cauſa humiditatis regionis, et potiſſimum ſi matres prægnationis tempore, minus ſobrie vixerint; et uſæ fuerint alimentis humidis, et potibus gelidarum eximiis: et quanquam iſtas duas inveniamus cauſas, adeo manifeſtas, exiſtimo tamen potius hanc cladem inſoleſcere, ex peculiari cœli vel aſtrorum influxu, quam ex illis duabus: Nam in plurimis aliis humidis regionibus, laute bibunt mulieres, et tamen non afflictantur infantes (ita atteſtantur medici) morbo iſto diro, quemadmodum in hac noſtra civitate, in quâ tot interficit mala iſta convulſio, ac variolæ aut morbilli. Unde ſi in toto orbe premantur infantes unico tyranno, nempe variolis, in hac quidem civitate, duplici conflictantur; ſciz. Variolis et convulſione mandibularum, quæ a noſtris mulierculis et obſtetri-*

cibus

cibus vocantur barrettas, in quarum periculum incurrunt recenter nati, uſque ad nonum ſui nativitatis diem, eoque tranſacto, omne diſcrimen ceſſare docuit ſemper experientia. It is needleſs to add the Remedies preſcribed by our Author, who ingenuouſly confeſſes, the Diſeaſe is ſo ſeldom curable, that in twenty Years Practice, he had ſcarce known ſix recover.

To theſe we may add the following Hurts ariſing from endemial Cauſes. The Children and Peaſants are often ulcerated with the cauſtick milky Juice of the Fig-Trees and Spurges, which are common in the Fields: In drinking corrupted Waters, ſometimes Leeches are ſwallowed, which I have known to occaſion extraordinary Symptoms, ſuch as Coughs, Nauſea, Spitting of Blood, *&c.* to the great Surprize of both the Phyſician and Patient, who were entirely ignorant of the Cauſe of theſe Complaints. The *Paſtinacæ Marinæ*, and *Aquila*, wound dange-

rouſly with the Stings in their Tails; and the *Scorpius*, *Scorpæna*, and *Draco*, with the Prickles of their Back; (for which Reaſon the Fiſhermen are obliged by Law to cut off theſe Weapons before they bring the Fiſh to Market). In the hot Weather, the Viper, the Land Scorpion, and the ſmall black Field Spider, are reckoned poiſonous. In the Spring the Hedge-Hogs, *Flagrantes æſtu venereo*, are ſaid to pollute the Waters, to which they have Acceſs, and thereby occaſion a Strangury and Priapiſm to thoſe who drink of them: and at this Seaſon the Fleſh of theſe Animals has the ſame Effect, tho' it is wholeſome and innocent enough at other Times of the Year. But as Accidents of this Claſs rarely occur, it is ſufficient barely to have mentioned them.

In the opinion of the Natives, no Diſeaſes are more frequent here than Witchcraft, Charms, and evil Spirits: Thoſe nevertheleſs, I ſhall entirely omit, having neither Leiſure nor Inclination to enlarge upon

upon the Craft of the Clergy, and the Credulity of their Flocks: But whoever deſires to ſee this Subject copiouſly handled, may conſult the learned Father FEIJOO, who, in his uſeful and elaborate Volumes on vulgar Errors, has taken Occaſion to expoſe the Tricks of thoſe pious Jugglers, who pretend to exorciſe evil Spirits, together with ſeveral other Impoſtures of the ſame Nature.

Theſe particulars I thought it neceſſary to premiſe, before we enter on the Hiſtory of the epidemical Diſeaſes. In Excuſe for whatever Errors I may have committed in this mixt Eſſay, I hope I may be allowed to plead, my having wrote it in a remote Corner of the World, which afforded me very little Aſſiſtance either from Men or Books.

Qualemcunque igitur veniâ dignare libellum
Sortis et excuſa conditione meæ.

OVID.

Minorca, An. Dom. MDDCXLVII.

A N

E S S A Y

ON THE

EPIDEMICAL DISEASES

I N

M I N O R C A.

CHAP. I.

Of the Weather from the Year 1744 *to* 1749.

I AM ſorry it was not in my Power, for want of Conveniency and proper Inſtruments, to determine exactly the Weight of the Air, the Quantity of Rain, and Force of the Winds: notwithſtanding which Omiſſions, I flatter myſelf, the

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following ſhort Account of the principal Variations of the Weather, taken from a Diary regularly kept, with very few Interruptions, will neither be entirely uſeleſs nor unacceptable: And, in order to make it-better underſtood, I ſhall premiſe a few explanatory Obſervations.

In the firſt Place, in ſpeaking of Days and Months, I uſe the old Stile, as is cuſtomary among the *Engliſh* in *Minorca*; though the Natives reckon by the New: And where it appeared neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the Forenoon from the Afternoon, I have annexed a. m. or p. m. to the particular Days.

Secondly, Wherever a rainy Day occurs, without any Dots after it, the Reader will be pleaſed to take Notice, that only drizzling Rain, or a ſlight Shower, happened on that Day: But if two Dots be placed after it, in this Manner · · it ſignifies one or more ſmart Showers to have fallen: If three Dots · · · great Rains: If four · · · · extreme

extreme heavy Rains, or rather Floods of Water. CHAP. I.

Thirdly, Wherever the Thermometer is mentioned, it is to be underſtood of a large mercurial one, graduated according to FAHRENHEIT's Scale, and kept in a proper Place within Doors; except when I deſcribe the Heat of the Sun's Rays; which was meaſured by a ſmaller Inſtrument of the ſame Kind, hung out at an upper Window, in the open Street, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the Walls of Houſes. Both theſe Thermometers, being dipt in Snow, fell to the 32d Degree. Both were raiſed to the 96th, 97th, or 98th Degrees, by the natural Warmth of Perſons in Health. Nor did I obſerve any other Difference between them, excepting that the Mercury in the ſmalleſt was ſooneſt affected by Heat or Cold, and conſequently a little quicker in its Motions; which occaſioned its being found ſometimes a Degree higher in Summer, and

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and as much lower in Winter, than the Quickſilver in the large Thermometer.

Fourthly, The Height of the Thermometer, at a Medium, during each Month, is calculated from Obſervations, made about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Mercury is commonly higher by one or two Degrees in Winter, and two or three in Summer, than in the Mornings and Evenings.

Fifthly, The Difference between the Heat of Air warmed by the direct Rays of the Sun, and that in the Shade, is at a Medium in Summer, about 13 Degrees. Whenever it was remarkably greater, Notice will be taken of it; as likewiſe of the moſt extraordinary Heights, to which the Mercury roſe, when the Thermometer was expoſed to the Sun, at other Times of the Year.

Sixthly, The Mercury ſeldom or never ſinks below the 48th Degree in *Minorca*, except

except when ſharp Winds blow from the North, which cauſe the Weather to ſeem as intenſely Cold as it is in *England*, when the Thermometer has been ten Degrees lower. And upon the Deſcent of heavy Rains, particularly in the Autumn, the Cold affects us much more ſenſibly than one would imagine, from the Alteration of the Thermometer. CHAP. I.

Theſe Things being premiſed, I proceed to deſcribe the moſt remarkable Changes of the Weather, in each Month, during the Period of Time that produced the epidemical Diſeaſes, which are the Subject of this Treatiſe.

A. D. MDCCXLIV.

January was mild and temperate in the Beginning: But after the Rains, about the Middle of the Month, it continued, for the moſt Part, cold and cloudy. *A. D.* 1744.

Rainy

CHAP. I. 1744.

Rainy days, 1, 6, 9, ·· 10, ·· 11, 14, 15, ···· 19, ·· with Hail, 20 with Hail, 24, 27, 30.

The firſt Days of *February* were cloudy, cold, rainy, and ſtormy: From the 4th to the 19th, the Weather was moderate, and ſeaſonable, without exceſſive Rains or immoderate Cold: From which, to the 26th, it was fair and warm: But afterwards to the End of the Month, rough and ſtormy as in the Beginning.

March, during the firſt Week, was ſometimes warm and ſometimes cold: But in the three laſt Weeks, piercing Winds blew conſtantly from the North, with frequent Rains, and ſometimes Hail.

The Weather continued colder, and more diſagreeable than uſual, till much Rain had fallen about the Middle of *April*; the Remainder of which Month was moſtly fair and temperate.

The

The firſt Fortnight of *May* was likewiſe fair and temperate; the latter Part of it dry and warm, without any Rain.

June was clear, calm, dry, and ſultry, as this and the two following Months, are conſtantly obſerved to be; the Weather varying much leſs in theſe than in the other Months.

Rainy Day, 9.

In *July* the Northerly Winds were higher and more frequent than ordinary, inſomuch, that on ſome Days the Cold was more troubleſome than the Heat; nor do I ever remember to have felt ſo little of it in this Month, in *Minorca*,

Rainy Days, 6, at Night • • • • with Thunder and Lightning, 17 p. m.

Coldeſt Day, 8. Therm. 70. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 21, 22, 31. 80. } Med. 76. $\frac{10}{31}$

During

CHAP. I. 1744.

During the firſt Days of *Auguſt*, the Northerly Winds continued: But the reſt of the Month was either calm, or the Breezes came from the South, the Air being very hot and ſultry.

Rainy Days, 2. a. m. 14. a. m.

Coldeſt Days, 3, 4. Therm. 73. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 27, 28, 29, 30. 80. } Med. $77\frac{2}{31}$

In *September* the Weather is always very unequal; fair Intervals, and ſhort violent Storms reciprocally ſucceeding each other: But this Year the anniverſary Rains were not ſo conſtantly attended with Northerly Winds, as they commonly are.

Rainy Days, 7 a. m. · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, and at Night · · · · 11, at Night, · · · · 15, at Night, · · · · 18, at Night, · · · · 19, at Night, · · · · 22, at Night, · · · · with Lightning, 23, at Night, · · · · with Lightning.

Coldeſt

Coldeſt Days, 17, 26.	Therm. 71.	Height at a	CHAP.
Hotteſt Days, 1, 2, 3.	76.	Med. 73 $\frac{2}{30}$	I.

1744.

In the firſt Part of *October*, the Winds were moſtly from the North or North Weſt, the Weather variable and unſettled: But from the 14th, to the end of the Month, it was calm, warm, and fair.

Rainy Days, 2, at Night, 4, at Night, · · 5, at Night, · · 13, a. m. and p. m. · · · ·

Coldeſt day, 14.	Therm. 65.	Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 1, 2.	71.	Med. 68 $\frac{5}{27}$

November was remarkable for bad Weather. All the firſt Day, and the ſecond before Noon, it blew violently from the North, with heavy Rain: From the 7th to the 22d the Weather was conſtantly cold, cloudy, and ſtormy, with Hail, Rain, and high Winds, from the North. After a few fair Days, this Month ended ſtormy, as it began.

Coldeſt

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Coldeſt Day, Th. 50. } Height at a Med. 56.
Hotteſt Day, 1. 67. }

1744. From the Firſt of *December*, to the 13th, the Air was cold, but for the moſt Part clear; the Wind North or North-Weſt. But at that Time, ſhifting ſuddenly to North-Eaſt, a violent Storm began, and continued with great Fury to the 17th, more eſpecially in the Nights, with Hail, Rain, and Flakes of Snow. On the 18th the Weather again cleared up; but on the 21ſt it once more became cold, ſtormy, and rainy, and, excepting one fair Day or two, it continued ſo to the End of the Month.

Coldeſt Days, 14, 15. Therm. 44. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 26, 31. 57. } Med. 51 ½.

A. D. MDCCXLV.

This Year began with ſtrong piercing northerly Winds; nor did the Coldneſs of the Air decreaſe much, before the latter End of *January*, though the Weather

ther was moſtly calm and clear with Sunſhine. CHAP. I. 1745.

Rainy Days, 6, at Night, · · with Hail, 13, at Night, · · 15, at Night, · · 26, at Night. · · · ·

Coldeſt Day, 6. Therm. 43. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days 26 to 31. 57. } Med. 52.

The firſt Week of *February* was pleaſant and ſerene; the Remainder was moſtly cold, cloudy, and overcaſt.

Rainy Days, 8, p, m. · · · 11, at Night, · · · 15, · · 21, · · · 24, a. m, · · 25, 28, · ·

Coldeſt Day, 26 Therm. 46. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 7, 8. 61. } Med. 55.

March, this Year, excepting the firſt Day, which was windy, contrary to Cuſtom, was warm, calm, and dry, without any Storms, the winds being moſtly from the South or Weſt.

Rainy Days, 22, a. m. 23, · ·

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Coldeſt Day, 1. Therm. 51. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 12 63. } Med. 59.

1745. *April* was likewiſe warm and temperate, but ſomewhat more windy and rainy than the preceding Month.

Rainy Days, 3, 8, 23, ··· 27, 28.

Coldeſt Day, 17. Therm 58. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 25, 26. 65. } Med. 61. $\frac{24}{30}$.

On the 19th, Therm, in the Shade 62, expoſed to the Sun 80.

The Heat of the Weather increaſed greatly in *May*, notwithſtanding ſome unſeaſonable Rains, and northerly Winds, about the End of the Month.

Rainy Days, 1, 7, 8, ·· 16, ·· 23, at Night, ···· 24, p. m. ···· 25.

Coldeſt Days, 1, 2. Therm 62. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 17. 74. } Med. 68 $\frac{8}{31}$.

On

On the 4th, Therm, in the Shade 65, expoſed to the Sun 88.

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1745.

The Beginning of *June* was likewiſe unſeaſonable, with Rains and northerly Winds. The reſt of the Month was calm, dry, and hot, as uſual.

Rainy Days, 4, a. m. · · · · and at Noon, · · · 7, at Night · · · ·

Coldeſt Days, 4 to 7. Therm. 69. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 28. 82. } Med. 73½.

On the 28th, Therm. in Shade 82, expoſed to the Sun 98.

July was a little more temperate than uſual, the Heat of the Air being frequently allayed by Breezes or Showers.

Rainy Days, 16, a. m. · · · 17, a. m. · · · · and p. m. · · · · and at Night, · · · · with Thunder, 27, p. m. · · 29, at Night, · · · · with Lightning.

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Coldeſt Days, 21. 22. Therm. 75. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 6, 25, 26. 80. } Med. 77 $\frac{12}{31}$.

1745. On the 7th, Therm. in the Shade 79, expoſed to the Sun 100. 25th Therm. in the Shade 80, expoſed to the Sun 96.

Auguſt, excepting the three firſt Days, was exceſſive hot and ſultry, till the latter End, when the Air was refreſhed by briſk northerly Breezes.

Rainy Days, none.

Coldeſt Days, 1, 23 to 27. Th. 74. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 9. 82. } Med. 77 $\frac{25}{31}$.

On the 9th. Th. in the Shade 82, expoſed to the Sun 95.

The Beginning of *September* was very ſultry, though not always ſerene. But from the 12th to the End, it was conſtantly either cloudy, rainy, or ſtormy with violent Squalls from the North.

Rainy

CHAP. I. 1745.

Rainy Days, 12, at Night, · · · · 13, at Night, · · · 14, at Night, with Thunder, 16, p. m. · · · · and at Night, · · · · with Thunder, 17, p. m. · · · · 18, a. m. · · · and at Night, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 19, a. m. · · · · and at Night, · · · · 20, · · 27, · · · · at Night, with Thunder and Lightning, 28, · · 30, at Night, with Lightning.

Much Lightning in the Nights of the 20th, 21ſt, and 22d.

Coldeſt Day, 19. Th. 69.
Hotteſt Day, 9. 80.
} Height at a Med. $75\frac{12}{30}$.

On the 24th, Th. in the Shade 73, expoſed to the Sun 89.

The Weather, during *October*, was fair, pleaſant, and ſerene, excepting the rainy Days, and ſome few others, the Winds being moſtly moderate and northerly.

CHAP. I. 1745. Rainy Days, 1. a. m. 3, a. m. · · · · 7, at Night, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 8, a. m. · · · · 17, at Night, with Lightning, 25, 26, at Night, · · · 27. a. m. · · ·

Coldeſt Days, 29, 30. Therm. 61. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 1, 2. 69. } Med. 65 $\frac{20}{31}$.

Almoſt all *November* was either cloudy or wet: From the Beginning to the 24th, the Wind was moſtly from the South, or South-Weſt. Afterwards it changed to the North; and the Air continued cold and damp to the End of the Month.

Rainy Days, 2, 5, 7, at Night, · · · 10, a. m. · · · and p. m. · · and at Night, · · · 11, at Night, · · 14, 15, at Night, · · · with Hail, 21, a. m. · · 26, · · · 27, · · 30. · ·

Coldeſt Day, 27. Th. 50. } Height at a Med. 58 $\frac{6}{30}$.
Hotteſt Day, 8. 65. }

The

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The first Week of *December*, was wet and cold, with high easterly and northerly Winds. The Remainder was somewhat more temperate and calm; the Winds being, for the most part, South-West or southerly.

Rainy Days, 1, · · · 2, · · · 5, at Night, · · · 7, p. m. · · 12, · · 18, · · 20, p. m. · · and at Night, · · 21. · ·

Coldest Days, 5, 6, 9. Therm. 48. } Height at a
Hottest Day, 27. 60. } Med. 53 $\frac{19}{31}$.

A. D. MDCCXLVI.

The greatest Part of *January* was fair and clear, with cold easterly Winds.

Rainy Days 6, · · · 10, · · 11, a. m. · · 23, 31, · · · with Hail.

Coldest Days, 7, 12. Therm. 48. } Height at a
Hottest Day, 28. 57. } Med. 52 $\frac{23}{31}$.

CHAP. I. 1746.

During *February*, the Weather reſembled that of the preceding Month, though ſomewhat colder, and more windy.

Rainy Days, 3, · · 6, a. m. · · · 7. a. m. · · 23, a. m. · · 28. · ·

Coldeſt Days, 2, 3, 15. Therm. 45. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 20. 57. } Med. 51 $\frac{16}{28}$,

On the firſt of *March*, there was a remarkable Storm from the North, with Flakes of Snow in the Evening. Next Morning, the Fields were covered with Snow a Foot deep, which melted away ſoon after Sun-riſing. But ſome more fell the following Night, and continued upon the Ground for three Days ere it melted: Which is ſo extraordinary a Phænomenon in that Part of the World, that it had never before happened above once or twice in the Memory of Man. From the 5th Day, the Cold gradually decreaſed to the 15th, and afterwards, to the

the End of the Month, we had fine moderate Weather. CHAP. I.

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Rainy Days, 13, 14, · · 28, a. m. · · · 30, a. m. · · 31. · ·

Coldeſt Days, 3, 4. Therm. 42. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 24, 27, 30, 31. 60. } Med. 54 $\frac{5}{31}$

In *April* the Weather was exceeding changeable, and often rainy or overcaſt.

Rainy Days, 3, at Night, · · · · 4, a. m. · · · · 20, p. m. · · · · 11, · · · with Hail, 13, · · · · with a Storm of Wind, 14, 17, at Night, · · · · 18, a. m. · · 23. · ·

Coldeſt Day, 13. Therm. 54. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 30. 68. } Med. 59 $\frac{22}{30}$.

On the 3d, Th. in the Shade 57, expoſed to the Sun 83.
29th, 65, 88.

May was calm, ſerene, and ſeaſonable, ſeldom obſcured with Clouds or Rain, until it drew near an End.

Rainy

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1746.

Rainy Days, 9, 21, 24, a. m. · · 29, 30, p. m. · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, and at Night, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning.

Coldeſt Day, 11. Therm. 64. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 4, 5, 18, 20. 70. } Med. 68 $\frac{3}{31}$.

June, as uſual, was dry, ſultry, and ſerene.

Rainy Day, 15th.

Coldeſt Day, 11. Therm. 69. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 26, 27. 79. } Med. 73 $\frac{12}{30}$.

The Heat gradually increaſed, from the End of *June* to the 20th of *July*, being very troubleſome and uneaſy, even to thoſe, who never expoſed themſelves to the Sun: But during the latter Part of the Month, it was mitigated by daily Breezes.

Rainy Days, 28, a. m. 29, a. m. and at

at Night, ... 30, a. m. with Thunder and Lightning. CHAP. I.

1746.

Coldeſt Days, 8, 29, 30. Th. 77. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 19. 87. } Med. 80 $\frac{25}{31}$.

Auguſt was more temperate than the preceding Month, the Heat being ſomewhat allayed by the northerly Winds.

Rainy Days, 1, a. m. 19, a. m. 27, p. m. with Thunder and Lightning, 31, at Night, ... with Thunder and Lightning.

Coldeſt Day, 29. Therm. 70. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 15. 81. } Med. 76 $\frac{15}{31}$.

September began with Storms of Wind and Rain; from the 4th to the 14th it was clear and warm; from which to the End of the Month the Sky was conſtantly either darkened with heavy Rains, or was tempeſtuous with ſtrong northerly Winds; the Weather being much colder than uſual at that Seaſon of the Year.

Rainy

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Rainy Days, 2, p. m. · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 3, a. m. · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, and Hail-ſtones of an Inch Diameter, 15, a. m. · · · · 16, a. m. · · and at Night, · · · · 17, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 18, · · 19, · · 20, at Noon, · · · and at Night, · · · · 22, p. m. · · 23, at Night, · · · · 24, · · and at Night, · · · 26, and at Night, · · · · 28, at Noon. · · · ·

Coldeſt Days, 22, 26, Therm, 58. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 13. 74. } Med. 67 $\frac{7}{30}$

The firſt and laſt Week of *October*, were moſtly pleaſant and ſerene: The two intermediate Weeks were rainy and over-caſt; and the whole Month was uncommonly cold, with northerly Winds.

Rainy Days, 8, p. m. and at Night, · · · · 9, at Night, · · · 10, · · · at Night, · · · · 14, p. m. · · 18, 20, p. m. · · · · 21, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 22, p.

p. m. · · · · and at Night, · · · · 30, a. m. · · · · with Hail.

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Coldeſt Days, 8, 9. Therm. 54. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 1. 68. } Med. 58 $\frac{21}{31}$.

During *November* the Weather was calm and ſeaſonable, with much Sunſhine on the Days free from Rain.

Rainy Days, 1, at Night, · · 2, · · · and at Night, · · · · 3, at Night, · · · · 4, · · · 5, · · 12, at Night, · · · 14, · · 17, a. m. · · 19, a. m. · · 26, p. m. · · · ·

Coldeſt Day, 20. Therm. 54. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 28, 29. 62. } Med. 57 $\frac{17}{30}$.

In *December* there was no extraordinary cold Weather, and very ſeldom high Winds; nor was the Serenity of the Sky much interrupted by Clouds of Rain.

Rainy Days, 14, · · · 15, · · 29, at Night, · · · 30, · · 31, · · · and at Night. · · · ·

Coldeſt Days, 11 to 15. Th. 54. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 59. } Med. 56.

A. D.

CHAP. I.

A. D. MDCCXLVII.

1747. The Weather of *January*, was like that of the preceding Month, but ſomewhat more wet and cold in the Beginning.

Rainy Days, 1, a. m. ··· 2, p. m. ·· and at Night ··· 4, at Night, ·· 12, ·· 14. ··

Coldeſt Day, 5. Th. 50. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 20, 28. 59. } Med. 55 $\frac{4}{31}$.

During the firſt Fortnight of *February*, we had warm, fair, Summer-like Weather: The third Week was rainy and tempeſtuous, with ſome Hail and Snow; the fourth very changeable, the Sun-ſhine being often interrupted with Showers.

Rainy Days, 16, p. m. ··· and at Night, ···· 17, a. m. ·· and p. m. ·· with Hail and Snow, 19, at Night, ... 21, ·· 24 at Night, ·· 25, 27, 28.

Coldeſt

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Coldeſt Day, 18. Therm. 50. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 5, 10. 62. } Med. $55\frac{20}{28}$

On the 4th, Therm. in the Shade 61, expoſed to the Sun 78.

From the Beginning of *March*, to the 21ſt, the Weather was cold, and often wet; the Winds moſtly from the North, and ſometimes very boiſterous: The Remainder of the Month was fair and moderate, with weſterly or South-Weſt Winds.

Rainy Days, 1, 2, ··· 3, ··· and at Night, ··· 9, p. m. 14, a. m. ·· 17, at Night, ··· 19, a. m. ·· 20, a. m. ··· with Hail.

Coldeſt Days, 6. 13 to 17. Th. 50. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 30. 63. } Med. $54\frac{17}{31}$.

April was fair and dry, but ſometimes very windy; in the fore Part of the Month eſpecially; and the Wind being then at North, did great Damage to the Fields

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Fields and Vineyards. About the Middle and to the End, the South-Eaſt prevailed.

Rainy Days, 9, at Night ··· 10, at Night. ··

Coldeſt Days, 2, 3. Therm. 56. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 27 to 30. 68. } Med. $61\frac{22}{30}$.

Betwixt the 1ſt and the 9th of *May*, the Weather was often diſagreeable, with Rain, Clouds, or much Wind. But almoſt all the reſt of the Month was clear, calm, and warm.

Rainy Days, 1, 6, p. m. ··· 7, p. m. ···· with Thunder and Lightning, 8, at Noon, ··· 28, p. m. with Thunder and Lightning, 29, a. m. ··

Coldeſt Days, 1, 7 to 10. Th. 67. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 31. 75. } Med. 71.

On the 4th, Therm. in the Shade 70, expoſed to the Sun 88.

June

1747.

June was hot and dry as uſual. On the 27th of the Month, dark Clouds ſuddenly roſe from the North, a little before Sun-ſet, and a Storm of Wind ſucceeded, which laſted all that Night.

Rainy Day, 23, a. m.

Coldeſt Day, 23. Th. 71. } Height at a Med. 76.
Hotteſt Days, 26, 27. 80. }

On the 24th, Th. in the Shade 71, expoſed to the Sun 94.

During *July*, hot ſuffocating Winds with unwholeſome Vapours, from the South and Eaſt, were predominant.

Rainy Days, 6, a. m. ... 7, a. m. ... 18, at Night, ... 26, p. m. ...

Coldeſt Day, 8. Th. 73. } Height at a Med. 79 $\frac{7}{31}$.
Hotteſt Day, 21. 84. }

On the 12th, Therm. in Shade 80, expoſed to the Sun 99. On the 21ſt,

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Therm. in the Shade 84, expoſed to the Sun 100.

The Beginning of *Auguſt* was intolerably hot; nor was the reſt much more temperate, though it rained plentifully about the Middle and End of it, the Winds being moſt commonly from the Eaſt and South-Eaſt.

Rainy Days, 9, p. m. 12, at Night, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 15, at Night, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning 16, p. m. · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 28, at Night, · · · · 29, a. m. with Thunder and Lightning, 30, a. m. · · · and much Lightning at Night.

Coldeſt Day, 30. Therm. 74. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 8, 10, 11. 84. } Med. 80 $\frac{4}{31}$.

On the 8th, Therm, in the Shade 84, expoſed to the Sun 100. On the 15th, Therm. in the Shade 79, expoſed to the Sun 98.

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The ſlight Showers, which fell firſt in *September*, rather increaſed than allayed the Warmth of the Air: But the Storms of Wind and Rain about the Middle of the Month put an End to the hot Weather for that Seaſon.

Rainy Days, 8, 11, a. m. 13, p. m. and at Night, · · · · 14, · · · · and at Night, · · · · 18, at Night, · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 19, · · · and at Night, · · · · 20, · · · 21, at Noon, · · · with Hail, 23, p. m. and at Night, · · · 24, a. m. · · · and at Night, · · · · 25, · · 28, p. m. · · · and at Night, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 29, · · · and at Night, · · · · 30, a. m. · · · ·

Coldeſt Day, 21. Th. 63.
Hotteſt Day, 10. 81. } Height at a Med. 72 $\frac{22}{30}$.

On the 1ſt, Th. in the Shade 79, expoſed to the Sun 98.
2d, 80, 100.
10th, 81, 98.

Excepting a Shower or two, and a Storm of Wind from the North-Eaſt on

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the 21ſt, *October*, was entirely calm and ſerene.

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Rainy Days, 4, p. m. ·· and at Night, ·· 17, p. m. ·· 19, p. m. ·· 21.

Coldeſt Days, 19, 25 27, 28. Th. 62. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 10, 11, 12, 14. 70. } Med. 65 $\frac{21}{31}$.

On the 2d, Th. in the Shade 67, expoſed to the Sun 90.
9th, 69, 86.
23d, 64, 83.
26th, 63, 88.

Nor was *November* leſs ſerene, though ſometimes more windy, eſpecially at the Cloſe of the Month; when it blew violently from the North.

Rainy Day, a. m. ··· with Hail.

Coldeſt Day, 27. Therm. 51. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 2. 67. } Med. 60 $\frac{2}{30}$.

On the 16th, Th. in the Shade 59, expoſed to the Sun 84.
22d, 62, 82.
27th, 51, 74.
28th, 54, 78.

From the 1ſt to the 6th of *December* the Wind blew ſtrong from the South-Weſt;

Weſt; as it did from the South-Eaſt, from the 20th to the 24th: The other Days of this Month were moſtly fair, calm, and agreeable; the whole of the Month was uncommonly warm for the Seaſon, excepting the laſt Day, when the Wind changed to the North.

Rainy Days, 8, a. m. · · · and at Night, · · 9, 12, 14, · · with Thunder and Lightning, and at Night, · · 17, · · 24, a. m. · · · · 25, p. m. · · · 28, p. m. · ·

Coldeſt Day, 31. Therm. 53. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 3, 5. 64. } Med. 58 $\frac{19}{31}$.

On the 5th, Th. in the Shade 64, expoſed to the Sun 88.
6th, 63, 84.

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The ſharp northerly Wind, which began on the laſt of *December*, was attended with ſome Hail and Snow on the 4th, and continued to the 6th of *January*: It then ſhifted to the North-Weſt, and

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though the Weather was moſtly fair and dry, yet the Air continued cold till the Rains fell, near the latter End of the Month.

Rainy Days, 2, a. m. ·; and p. a. m. ·· 5, a. m. ··· 6, at Night, ·· 15, at Noon, ·· 18, at Night, ·· 22, at Night, ··· 23, and at Night, ··· 25, p. m. ··

Coldeſt Day, 4. Therm. 43. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 22. 57. } Med. 51 $\frac{15}{31}$.

On the 8th, Th, in the Shade 44, expoſed to the Sun 64.
18th, 50, 68.

The Weather continued mild and temperate to the 17th of *February*, tho' the Rains that fell in the ſecond Week were accompanied with high ſoutherly, and South-Eaſt Winds: Afterwards, to the End of the Month, we had dry, cold, North, and North-Weſt Winds, which did much Miſchief to the Corn.

Rainy Days, 6, at Night, 8, 9, ·· 10, a. m.

a. m. · · and p. m. · · · 11, a. m. · · · 13, a. m. 15, at Night, 16, · · and at Night, · · 18, p. m. 25, at Night, · · · with Hail, 26, p. m. · · and at Night, · · CHAP. I. 1748.

Coldeſt Day, 21.
Hotteſt Days, 6, 8.
Th. 48. } Height at a
60. } Med. 55.

On the 1ſt, Th. in the Shade 56, expoſed to the Sun 76.
19th, 52, 78.
24th, 54, 80.

In the beginning of *March*, the Weather was windy, but not very cold: Between the 10th and 23d, we had violent Storms of Wind, Rain, and Hail, with fair Intervals; the End of the Month was remarkably pleaſant and ſerene.

Rainy Days, 7, p. m. with a little Hail, 10, a. m. 11, at Night, · · · 12, a. m. · · and p. m. · · with Hail and Snow, and at Night, · · 13, at Night, 14, p. m. 16. p. m. and at Night, · · · with Thunder and Lightning, and Snow, 17, · · · 18, · · · and at Night, · · 19,

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p. m. · · · and at Night, · · · · 20, p. m. 21, 30, p. m.

Coldeſt Days, 19, 21. Therm 50. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 27, 29, 30. 63. } Med. 55 $\frac{8}{31}$.

On the 14th, Th. in the Shade 51, expoſed to the Sun, 76.
27th, 63, 82.

April was cold and ſtormy from the 14th to the 20th; all the reſt of the Month was calm, clear, and warm, excepting the 25th, when it rained, and blew freſh from the North-Weſt.

Rainy Days, 6, at Night, 14, p. m. · · · with Thunder, 15, at Night, · · · · 16, p. m. · · · with Thunder and Lightning, and at Night, · · · with Thunder and Lightning, 19, 24, at Night, · · · 25, · · 30.

Coldeſt Day, 16. Th. 55. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 24, 28, 29, 30. 65. } Med. 61 $\frac{15}{30}$.

May was clear, calm, and warm, excepting

ing the 15th and 16th Days, when it blew violently from the North.

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Rainy Days, 20, p. m. 21, p. m.

Coldeſt Day, 16. Therm. 61. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 25, 30, 31. 72. } Med. 68 $\frac{7}{31}$.

About the Middle of *June*, the North-Eaſt Winds blowing freſh for ſome Days, allayed the Heat of the Air, but did great Damage to the Fruit Trees.

Rainy Day, 26, at Noon.

Coldeſt Day, 18. Therm. 71. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 12, 13. 80. } Med. 75 $\frac{28}{30}$.

The firſt Weeks of *July* were extremely hot and ſultry, eſpecially from the 6th to the 16th; the Mercury in the Thermometer riſing daily above the 80th Degree. Nor was the latter Part of it much more temperate, tho' it blew from the North pretty briſkly on the 17th and 18th, and moderately about the End of the Month.

Rainy

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Rainy Days, 2, a. m. 16, at Night, 17th, at Night, 18, at Noon, · · · · 31, at Night, · · · with Thunder and Lightning.

Coldeſt Days, 18. Therm. 74. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 14, 15, 16. 84. } Med. 71 $\frac{5}{31}$.

On the 5th, Th. in the Shade 79, expoſed to the Sun 96.
7th, 81, 100.
23d, 81, 98.

The exceſſive Heat of the Seaſon continued to the 19th of *Auguſt*; then it intermitted for ſome Days, the Clouds threatning Rain, with boiſterous Winds from the North, eſpecially in the Night-time. On the 24th it again became ſultry, and continued ſo to the End of the Month.

Rainy Days, 3, a. m. 7, at Night, 19, a. m. with Thunder and Lightning, and at Night. · · · ·

Coldeſt Days, Therm. 74. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 15. 85. } Med. 79 $\frac{4}{31}$.

On

On the 9th, Th. in the Shade	77,	exposed to the Sun 95.
10th,	79,	96.
14th,	84,	101.
15th.	85,	100.

In *September*, though the Sky was often over-cast, with Signs of Rain, yet the Showers were neither so heavy nor so frequent as they commonly are about this Time of the Year: But large Dews falling in the Nights, and constant Breezes from the North, rendered the Air temperate, as it commonly is in this Month.

Rainy Days, 8, at Night, 9, at Night, with Thunder and Lightning, 17, at Night, 18, at Night, 23, at Noon, · · · · and at Night, · · · · 24, a. m. · ·

Coldest Day, 25.	Th. 66. } Height at a
Hottest Day, 7, 8.	80. } Med. 73 $\frac{12}{30}$.

On the 22d, Th. in the Shade 73, exposed to the Sun 96.

The first Ten Days in *October*, were mostly

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moſtly fair, clear, and calm, and alſo the laſt Week of the Month: All the intermediate Days were either wet, or windy and overcaſt.

Rainy Days, 1, at Noon, · · 9, p. m. 10, p. m. · · and at Night, · · · · 11, · · · · 12, at Night, · · · · 14, · · · 15, · · 19, 20, at Night, · · · · 21, at Night, · · 22, 23, at Noon, · · · · 27, at Noon. · · · ·

Coldeſt Days, 12, 13. Therm. 58. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 7. 72. } Med. $65\frac{11}{31}$.

Towards the Beginning and End of *November* the Weather was temperate and ſerene. During the middle Part of the Month it was frequently cloudy and cold with dry North Winds.

Rainy Days, 8, at Noon, · · · · with Thunder and Lightning, and at Night, · · · · 11, a. m. 20, · · · · 22, 26, · · · ·

Coldeſt Day, 23. Therm. 53. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 1, 2, 3. 66. } Med. $58\frac{3}{30}$

In

In *December* the Wind was either ſouth-erly or weſterly: Hence the Weather was never cold; and though ſome Days were foggy, yet by much the greateſt Part of this Month was dry, clear, and very plea-ſant. 1748.

Rainy Days, 14, · · · at Night, 21.

Coldeſt Day, 9 to 17. Therm. 56. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 27, to 31. 60. } Med. 57 $\frac{13}{31}$.

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So mild was the Weather in *January*, that it ſcarce ſeemed to be Winter. And the preceding Autumn having been un-commonly dry, and the Showers which fell during the three firſt Months of this Year, being neither frequent nor plenti-ful, the Corn in many Places periſhed for want of Rain.

Rainy Days, 4, a. m. 7, at Noon, and at

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at Night, ··· 18, p. m. 19, at Night, 20, at Noon.

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Coldeſt Days, 6, 7. Therm. 53. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 1, 2, 16, 17. 58. } Med. 55 $\frac{3}{31}$.

February was likewiſe mild and temperate; the Mercury in the Thermometer fluctuating between the 54th and 57th Degree: A little Rain fell on the firſt Days, a heavy Shower on the 12th, ſlighter Showers on the 22d and 23d; during the reſt of this Month the Air was clear and dry.

March was fair, warm, and without Rain, both towards the Beginning and latter End; the Thermometer ſtanding above the 60th Degree. Between the 9th and 22d Day, frequent Storms of Rain, with ſome Hail intervened, which ſunk the Mercury to the fifty ſecond.

The Weather, during almoſt all *April*, was mild, clear, and agreeable.

Rainy

Rainy Days, 7, a. m. · · · and p. m. · · · · 10, p. m. · · · and at Night. · · ·

Coldeſt Days, 8, 9. Therm. 56. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 30. 69. } Med. 62 $\frac{23}{30}$.

In *May*, ſudden heavy Rains ſometimes interrupted the Serenity of the Weather; and at the Cloſe of the Month, a ſtrong weſterly Wind did much Damage to the Vineyards. The Harveſt this Year was ſo poor and ſcanty, eſpecially in the Northern Parts of the Iſland, where the Droughts were moſt exceſſive, that they ſcarcely reaped as much Corn as they had ſown.

Rainy Days, 3, p. m. · · · · 11, at Noon, · · · · 12, at Noon, · · · 16, 19, 25, at Night, · · · 31, at Night, · · · with Thunder and Lightning.

Coldeſt Day, 4. Therm. 64. } Height at a
Hotteſt Days, 24, 25. 73. } Med. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$.

During

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1749.

During the Month of *June* the Air was dry and exceſſive hot, though ſomewhat more temperate between the 14th and the 25th; frequent Gales coming from the North.

Rainy Day, 15, p. m.

Coldeſt Day, 1. Therm. 69. } Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 30. 79. } Med. $74\frac{6}{30}$.

On the 29th, Th. in the Shade 76, expoſed to the Sun 96.

The Weather has ſeldom been felt ſo extremely hot and ſultry as this Year in *July*; the Quickſilver riſing daily above the 80th Degree of the Thermometer, and never falling below the 79th, even in the Night-time, till the Rains which fell in the latter Part of the Month had cooled the Air.

Rainy Days, 25, at Noon, . . . 26, p. m.

Coldeſt

Coldeſt Days, 26, 27.	Therm. 77. }	Height at a
Hotteſt Day, 20.	86. }	Med. 82 $\frac{6}{31}$.

On the 3d, Th. in the Shade	82,	expoſed to the Sun 102.
4th,	84,	100.
13th,	84,	104.
14th,	85,	104.

In the Beginning of *Auguſt*, a general Relief of all his Majeſty's Troops in the Iſland, obliged me to embark for *Ireland*, and put an End to theſe Obſervations.

A Table ſhewing the greateſt, leaſt, and mean Height of the Mercury at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in each Month, from the Year 1744 to 1749.

		1744	1745.	1746.	1747.	1748.	1749.
January.	G		57	57	59	57	58
	L		43	48	50	43	53
	M		52	52 23/31	55 4/31	51 15/31	55 3/31
February.	G		61	57	62	60	57
	L		46	45	45	48	54
	M		55	51 16/28	55 20/28	55	
March.	G		63	60	63	63	64
	L		51	42	50	50	52
	M		59	54 5/31	54 17/31	55 9/31	
April.	G		65	68	68	65	69
	L		58	54	56	55	56
	M		61 24/30	59 22/30	61 22/30	61 15/30	62 23/30
May.	G		74	70	75	72	73
	L		62	64	67	61	64
	M		68 8/31	68 3/31	71	68 7/31	68 1/2
June.	G		82	79	80	80	79
	L		69	69	71	71	69
	M		73 1/2	73 12/30	76	75 28/30	74 6/30
July.	G	80	80	87	84	84	86
	L	70	75	77	73	74	77
	M	76 19/31	77 12/31	80 25/31	79 7/31	79 5/30	82 6/31
Auguſt.	G	80	82	81	84	85	
	L	73	74	70	74	74	
	M	77 2/21	77 25/31	76 15/31	80 4/31	79 4/31	
Septemb	G	76	80	74	81	80	
	L	71	69	58	63	66	
	M	73 2/30	74 12/30	67 7/30	72 22/30	73 21/30	
October.	G	71	69	68	70	72	
	L	65	61	54	62	58	
	M	68 5/24	65 20/31	58 21/31	65 21/31	65 21/31	
Novemb.	G	67	65	62	67	66	
	L	50	50	54	51	53	
	M	56	58 6/30	57 17/30	60 12/30	58 3/30	
Decemb.	G	57	60	59	64	60	
	L	44	48	54	53	56	
	M	51 1/2	53 10/31	56	68 10/31	57 13/31	

CHAP. II.

Of the Riſe, Progreſs, Declenſion, and Succeſſion of the epidemical Diſeaſes, from the Year 1744 *to* 1749.

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CHAP. II. *A. D.* 1744.

IN the Beginning of the Year, few Diſeaſes appeared, excepting ſome Pleuriſies and Tertian Fevers; both which are common in *Minorca*, and are frequently met with in all Seaſons; the firſt being generally the chief amongſt Vernal Epidemicks, as the other is conſtantly amongſt the Autumnal.

During the cold Weather in *March*, many Adults were affected with Catarrhs; and almoſt all the Children were ſeized with a ſmart Fever, attended by a Cough:

CHAP. II. Which Diſorders did not ceaſe, till the Beginning of Summer.

1744. As the Summer and Autumnal Weather of one Year, never varies much from that of another, ſo the ſame Tribe of Diſtempers return regularly with the Seaſons, and ſucceed each other in the following Order.

Towards the End of *June*, the young Children (who conſtantly ſuffer firſt by exceſſive Heat or Cold) are attacked with a Vomiting, Purging, and periodical Fever, often of the erratic Kind, without any fixed Type.

In the following Month, Tertian Fevers of various Forms appear among People of all Ages, and ſpreading from one to another, by Contagion *, they conti-

* Theſe tertian Fevers have as good a Right to be called contagious, as the Meaſles, Small Pox, or any other Diſeaſe; for although, in that Seaſon, there certainly is a peculiar Diſpoſition in the Air to affect Numbers in the ſame Way, yet thoſe who are much converſant among the Sick are moſt liable to catch the Diſtemper.

nue

nue to increaſe daily till about the time of the Autumnal Equinox; when they rage with the utmoſt Fury amongſt Perſons of all Ranks and Conſtitutions, whether Natives or Foreigners. Afterwards they gradually decline; and as ſoon as the Winter begins, (their Contagion being rendered inactive by the Cold) few of thoſe who have hitherto eſcaped are infected: yet ſome primary Fevers contine to *January*, and Relapſes are exceeding frequent in the latter Months of the Year.

About the Time when the Tertians begin, the *Cholera Morbus*, Raſh, and *Eſſere*, become frequent and epidemical in a leſſer Degree: But are ſeldom met with after *September*, whilſt the Tertians continue till Winter.

Diarrhœa's, Dyſenteries, and Teneſmus, likewiſe make their Appearance as Epidemicks, in Summer and Autumn: But ſome Years they occur ſo ſeldom, as ſcarce

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to deſerve that Name; whilſt in others they are almoſt as numerous as the Tertians themſelves.

There ſeems likewiſe to be a near Alliance amongſt all the Diſeaſes above-mentioned. Thoſe who have the Raſh, or *Eſſere*, to a great Degree, are very liable to Tertian Fevers; on the other hand, in the Paroxyſms of Tertians, theſe cutaneous Eruptions are apt to break out. The *Cholera Morbus* ſometimes hath its regular Periods, like a Tertian, as the Paroxyſms of Tertians are frequently attended with a *Cholera*. Sometimes a Tertian is changed into a Dyſentery; or a Dyſentery becomes a Tertian; and when one of theſe Diſeaſes is ſuppreſſed, the other often enſues; nor is it uncommon for Dyſenterick Fevers to put on the Form of Tertians; and for the Fits of Tertians, to be regularly accompanied by Gripes and Stools.

It is remarkable, that both Dyſenteries and Tertians, without any manifeſt Cauſe, are

are ſometimes more univerſal and ſevere in one Part of the Iſland in one Year, than another; and often ſeem, as it were, to attack particular Families with uncommon Severity; whilſt others in the ſame Place, the ſame Circumſtances and Way of Life, eſcape. Thoſe, however, who live in low Vallies, or near ſtagnating corrupted Waters, are commonly the greateſt Sufferers.

To me it appears probable, that all the Summer and Autumnal Diſeaſes are the Conſequence of Nature's attempting to free the Body from noxious Humours, either by throwing them upon the Skin, or by conveying them through the Liver and other Organs of Secretion which open into the Inteſtines. And if, with the Ancients, we allow diſtempered Bile to be the Cauſe of Tertian Fevers, it will perhaps be eaſier to account for their more obvious Appearances, than by ſuppoſing them to ariſe from a Lentor in the ſmaller

CHAP. II. 1744.

Arteries, according to the modern Theory: But this is tranſiently offered as a Conjecture; to record Facts without framing any Hypotheſis, being my principal Deſign.

In *July* 1744, Tertian Fevers were numerous; but during the two enſuing Months, they were neither ſo univerſal nor ſo malignant, as they commonly are at this Time of the Year: Yet obſtinate Relapſes were frequently met with till *January*.

A little before the Equinox, Dyſenteries of a bad Kind began to appear; and being propagated by Contagion, like the Tertian Fevers, they ſoon encreaſed to ſuch a Degree, that it was doubtful which of the two Diſtempers were moſt univerſal. This Year, in the Space of three Months, I had more Patients with Bloody-Fluxes, than in all the former Part of my Life; and as no manifeſt Quality in the Air, or Variation in the Weather, ſeemed capable of

1744.

of producing them, it is probable that their uncommon Frequency and ſingular Severity was chiefly owing to the ſour damaged Wine, which, for the Sake of Gain, was at that Time ſold in the Iſland by thoſe whoſe Duty it was to have prevented ſuch Abuſes. But be this as it will, it is certain that incredible Havock was made by theſe Diſtempers among the lower Sort of the Natives, as well as among the Soldiers and Sailors of his Majeſty's Fleet, which was then in the Harbour; the moſt Part of thoſe who were attacked died about the Winter Solſtice or ſooner; the reſt continued weak, lean, and pale, like ſo many ſhadows, during the Winter and Spring; nor did any Method we could ſuggeſt, entirely protect them from the Torments of thoſe painful Diſtempers, until the Heat of the Summer, by increaſing Perſpiration, had diminiſhed the Tendency of the Humours to the Inteſtines.

In *December* ſome were cut off by the Pleuriſy;

CHAP. II. 1744. Pleuriſy; and many worn out with Age, Intemperance, or frequent Sickneſs, died about the End of this Month and the Beginning of *January*.

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About the latter End of *January*, a manifeſt Alteration to the better was perceptible among the Sick. Thoſe who had been reduced to the laſt Extremity, by repeated Relapſes of Tertians, were now reſtored to their former Health: And ſuch as were ill of Fluxes, and had been deſpaired of, began to ſhew Signs of Recovery: Nor did any new Diſtemper, excepting a few Pleuriſies, appear during the Spring.

Towards the End of *May*, and Beginning of *June*, heavy Rains having occaſioned a ſudden Change in the Air from Heat to Cold, ſome were attacked with a Looſeneſs, Gripes, and Cholick Pains: And others with an *Angina*.

June

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1745.

June was ſcarce ended, when the Tertian Fevers and *Cholera Morbus* began; and increaſing daily according to Cuſtom, came to their greateſt Degree of Frequency in *September*; from which Time they gradually declined, and ſeldom appeared after the Winter Solſtice. Theſe Diſtempers, it was obſerved, were this Year often attended with fixed Pains of the Side, and ſometimes with a Spitting of Blood.

In *July* and *Auguſt* a ſlight Jaundice, without a Fever, which ſoon yielded to Purgatives, and ſaponaceous Medicines, was a common Diſtemper.

In *September*, Dyſenteries broke out, and continued to the Winter: But they were neither ſo numerous nor ſo malignant as in the preceding Year.

As the Dyſenteries and Tertain Fevers diſappeared, the Pleuriſy, which had been fatal

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1746.

fatal to a few in the Autumn, became more frequent; and towards the Cloſe of the Year, it raged more violently than I had ever known, at leaſt among the *Engliſh* Inhabitants of the Iſland.

A. D. MDCCXLVI.

I come now to a Year remarkable for dreadful Diſtempers and much Mortality. For the Pleuriſy above-mentioned continued to make great Deſtruction till *April*: At which Time it began to abate; and vaniſhed entirely about the Summer Solſtice. Together with the Pleuriſy, two other Diſeaſes equally fatal, the *Phrenitis* and *Paraphrenitis*, were alſo epidemical: And ſo likewiſe was an Eryſipelatous Fever. A few had large Tumours of the Parotids; and others had Inflammations of the Throat. But theſe Diſeaſes were peculiar to Adults. Amongſt the Children, obſtinate, and often fatal Chin-coughs, became frequent in *March*, and continued till Summer: Some were ſuddenly ſuffocated by an *Angina*, without any apparent

rent Swelling: And to compleat the Meaſure of Evils, the Iſland was this Year viſited with the Small Pox, and of the moſt peſtilential Kind. CHAP. II. 1746.

The Chin-cough had no ſooner diſappeared than a periodical Fever, accompanied with vomiting and purging, took its Place, which proved alike fatal to many Children during the Summer.

In *July* the Tertain Fevers broke out as uſual, and their Violence being augmented by the exceſſive Heat of the Seaſon, many Perſons died ſuddenly about the ſeventh Day of the Diſtemper: But the cold Weather of *September* prevented their becoming ſo general and continuing ſo long as they commonly do; for about the End of *October* they gave way to Catarrhs and Quartan Agues.

A. D. MDCCXLVII.

The firſt Part of this Year, though not very unhealthy, produced ſome few Intermittents,

CHAP. II. 1747.

mittents, together with inflammatory and catarrhal Fevers. And the extraordinary Heat of *May* uſhered in the Summer Diſeaſes ſomewhat ſooner than uſual. For about the End of that Month the *Cholera Morbus* carried off many Children, and in *June* the Tertians became univerſal. Beſides, towards the End of *June*, the Diarrhœa, Dyſentery, and Teneſmus broke out and raged violently for ſome Weeks: But contrary to Expectation, they continued only a ſhort Time, and after the Beginning of *September*, could ſcarcely be reckoned epidemical.

In the mean while, as the Dyſenteries decreaſed, the Number of Tertians were multiplied, and being of a malignant Kind, great Mortality enſued; eſpecially in the Southern Parts of the Iſland. General WYNYARD's Regiment, which was quartered in *Mahon*, was ſo ſeverely handled by theſe Fevers, that between *June* and *November* One and Forty Men died; and the moſt Part of thoſe who ſurvived,

continued

continued weak, ſickly, and ill-coloured till the Spring. CHAP. II. 1747.

In *October* a few complained of Coughs, and ſore Throats: And the latter End of the Year produced Pleuriſies; which (as it commonly happens) did not affect the Engliſh ſo much as the *Spaniards*.

A. D. MDCCXLVIII.

Pleuriſies were exceedingly mortal in the Beginning of the Year, and carried off divers in the Spring.

In *March* many eryſipelatous Phlegmons were obſerved to break out on the Extremities, which generally terminated in Abſceſſes.

Towards the Beginning of *April*, ſome complained of ſore Throats and rheumatick Pains. And about the 10th Day of the Month, there appeared ſuddenly a catarrhal

CHAP. II. 1748.

catarrhal Fever, which for three Weeks raged ſo univerſally, that almoſt every body in the Iſland was ſeized with it. This Diſeaſe exactly reſembled that which was ſo epidemical in the Year 1733*. For in moſt Part of the Sick, the Feveriſh Symptoms went off with a plentiful Sweat in two or three Days; while the Cough and Expectoration continued ſome Time longer. In a few athletick Perſons, who were not blooded in Time, it terminated in a fatal Pleuriſy or Phrenſy. In one or two, the Veſſels on the Coats of the Inteſtines burſt, and the Patients expired after voiding an incredible Quantity of Blood by the *Anus*.

The enſuing Summer proved very unhealthy to the Children; many of them dying of the *Cholera Morbus*, and periodical Fevers; whilſt others were much affected with cutaneous Eruptions of different Sorts.

The Tertians began in *July*, and finiſhed

* Med. Eſſays, Vol. II. Art. 2.

niſhed their annual Career about the End of *November*; many Perſons died ſuddenly during the Dog Days, and about the Equinox. 1748.

In the mean Time Dyſenteries prevailed in *Ciudadella* among the lower Sort of the Natives, whoſe Bread was made of damaged Wheat, without affecting the Soldiers and others in the ſame town, who lived on better proviſions.

From the End of *November* to the Middle of *January*, Pleuriſies were predominant in all Parts of the Iſland; and large critical Abſceſſes, together with various Kinds of cutaneous Eruptions, were more frequent both among the *Engliſh* and *Spaniards* than had ever been obſerved.

A. D. MDCCXLIX.

That Part of this Year, during which I reſided in *Minorca*, was remarkable for

CHAP. II. 1749.

dry Weather and few Diſtempers. However, in *March* Pleuriſies and catarrhal Fevers now and then appeared; in *April* ſome had *Anginas* with *Aphthæ* in the Mouth, and ſpontaneous Salivations; others complained of Pains in the Ears, and Eruptions on the Face. In *June* and *July* there were ſome Specimens of the Summer's Diſeaſes, but ſo few that they ſcarcely deſerve to be called epidemical.

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Of TERTIAN FEVERS.

HAVING deſcribed the State of the Weather, and the Succeſſion of the epidemical diſeaſes, I come now to treat particularly of each, beginning with *Tertian Fevers*, which are, by much, the moſt frequent of any. CHAP. III.

Theſe Fevers never proceed uniformly, with conſtant uninterrupted Violence from their firſt beginning to their final Termination; but, ſooner or later, have periodical Intervals, more or leſs evident, ſo that the Patient is by Turns one Day better and another worſe. They are called *Tertians*, or Fevers of the Tertian Kind, becauſe each particular period or Revolution of the Diſeaſe (which the *Romans* expreſſed by the Word *Circuitus*)

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is compleated in the Space of about Forty-eight Hours; and a new Attack is begun on the alternate Days, or every third Day, if we include the Day on which the genuine Paroxyſms happen, together with the intermediate one, according to the common Method of Reckoning, uſed by Phyſicians.

The Fevers belonging to this Tribe aſſume ſo many, and ſuch various ſhapes, that though they are eſſentially the ſame, yet their Appearance is often very different; inſomuch that when I reflect on the ſeveral Species I have ſeen, I almoſt deſpair of being able to give the Reader any tolerable Idea of them. Nevertheleſs, as it is of ſuch Importance to be acquainted with the ſpecifick Properties of each, that without an exact Knowledge of them, we can neither foretell the Return of the Fits or Intervals, nor conſequently adminiſter Food or Medicines at the moſt convenient Hours; I flatter myſelf it will not be thought unneceſſary to dwell a little on this

this Subject, and endeavour to describe the particular Types and Forms, in which the various Kinds of Tertians appear, especially as no Author who has fallen into my Hands, is sufficiently clear and accurate on this Head. For these Distempers are slightly past over by most of the Moderns; and although the *Greeks* and *Arabians* had treated of them at great Length, yet in their voluminous Writings we do not find them described as they really are, but as they would be, if GALEN's Theory of the Four Humors was well grounded; their Distinctions being deduced from different Mixtures of Bile and *Pituita*, which they assign as the Cause of Tertians; and having once laid it down as an Axiom, that each Species arises from a particular Humor, which must produce such and such Effects, they ascribe Symptoms to the Fever, from a preconceived Hypothesis, which seldom or never accompany it in reality *.

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* Vid. Simon Simon. apud Sennert. tom. ii. lib. ii. c. xvii.

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Wherefore, in order to avoid the like Miſtakes, I ſhall leave the Reader to form what Idea of the Cauſes of theſe Fevers he thinks fit, and endeavour to ſhew as diſtinctly as I can, Firſt, the Differences which ariſe amongſt them from the different Types or Forms of their Periods. Secondly, the Diſtinctions occaſioned by the moſt obvious Symptoms of their Paroxyſms; and, Thirdly, I ſhall deſcribe the various Appearance of the more frequent epidemical Tertians in their Riſe, Progreſs, and Termination, with as much Exactneſs, as their own irregular Anomalous Diſpoſition will permit.

But it may not be improper, in the firſt Place, to apprize the Reader, that I have uſed the Appellations commonly given to the various Fevers of this Claſs, in a Manner ſomewhat different from ſeveral who have wrote upon this Subject, tho' not without explaining as clearly as I could in what Senſe I would be underſtood:

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ſtood: And indeed whoever conſults theſe Writers, will find that ſome of them ſo limited their Definitions as to make it doubtful if ever any Diſeaſe exiſted to which the Name was applicable; whilſt others apply their Terms in ſo looſe and vague a Signification, as to include ſeveral Species, which ought to be diſtinguiſhed, in order to underſtand their Hiſtory and Cure *. It may likewiſe be neceſſary to inform thoſe, who are not much converſant with the Hippocratical Writings, that by the *odd Days* are meant the 1, 3, 5, 7, *&c.* by the even Days the 2, 4, 6, 8, *&c.* and that however ſingular ſuch a Diſtinction may appear in a

* For Inſtance, if we look into ſeveral of the Galenical Writers, we ſhall find, that in order to conſtitute the *Tertiana pura* or *exquiſita*, and ſome Kinds of the *Semitertiana*, a Number of different Circumſtances are required, which ſeldom or never occur in the ſame Patient. On the other hand, SPIGELIUS, who wrote a particular Treatiſe *De Semitertiana*, has extended the Meaning of that Denomination ſo far, that it includes almoſt every Species of the Tertian Tribe.

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Country where no ſuch uniform Diverſity is obſervable, yet it will be found next to impoſſible to give a tolerable Idea of the Diſeaſes in that Climate without the Aſſiſtance of this Diſtinction.

In this Treatiſe, Tertian Fevers are called *ſimple*, when there is but one Fit and one Interval during each Period of the Diſtemper. When the Paroxyſms do not exceed twelve hours, they are named *true Tertians*; when they continue longer, they are called *Spurious*. In the *true* ſimple Tertian, the Fit, for the moſt Part, comes on in the middle of the Day, and goes off the ſame Evening. In the *ſpurious* ſimple Tertian it comes on much earlier, and often laſts above eighteen Hours.

They are called *double* Tertians, when there are two Fits and two Intervals within the Time of each Period. But commonly there is ſome Difference between the two Fits, either in reſpect to the

the Hour they come at, the Time of their Duration, or the Nature and Violence of their concomitant Symptoms; whilſt at the ſame Time the third Paroxyſm of the Diſeaſe reſembles the Firſt, the Fourth agrees with the Second, the Fifth with the Third, and ſo on. CHAP. III.

Some double Tertians begin in this Manner: On the Evening of *Monday*, for Example, a ſlight Fit comes on, and goes off early next Morning: But on *Tueſday* towards the Middle of the Day, a more ſevere Paroxyſm begins and continues till Night. Then there is an Interval to *Wedneſday* Evening; when a ſlight Fit commences a new Period of the Fever, which proceeds in the ſame Manner as the firſt; ſo that (according to the Way Phyſicians calculate the Days of Diſeaſes by beginning to reckon from the firſt Hour of their Invaſion) both Paroxyſms happen on the odd Days, while the greateſt Part of the even Days is calm and undiſturbed.

But

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But in moſt double Tertians, the Patient has a Fit every Day of the Diſeaſe; the ſevere one commonly appearing at Noon on the odd Days; the ſlight one towards Evening on the even Days; tho' ſometimes the worſt of the two Fits happen on the even Days.

Double Tertians, if their Fits do not exceed twelve Hours, are named *True*; if they are ſomewhat more protracted, they are called *Spurious*; and if the Fits are ſo far protracted, that one is ſcarce ended when another begins, they are called Subintrant.

There is a Tertian Fever ſometimes to be met with, during each Period of which, there are three different Fits, and as many Intervals. For Example, towards *Monday* Noon the Patient is ſeized with a Paroxyſm, which declines about five or ſix o'Clock the ſame Evening: A few Hours after, another Fit begins and continues

continues until Morning; from which Time there is an Interval to *Tueſday* Evening, when a third Fit comes on, and laſts moſt Part of the Night. On *Wedneſday* there are again two Paroxyſms, as on *Monday*, and one on *Thurſday* like that of *Tueſday*; and thus the Fever goes on, with a double Fit on each of the odd Days, and a ſingle Fit on the even Days.

This uncommon Kind of Tertian is the true Semitertian of HOFFMAN * and ſome others: But I ſhall call it a *Triple Tertian*, in order to diſtinguiſh it from another very common Fever, which proceeds in the following Manner.

A Fit begins on *Monday* Noon, for Example, and goes off the ſame Night. On *Tueſday* Afternoon a ſecond Fit comes on, and gradually increaſes till *Wedneſday* Night, when it terminates. On *Thurſday*

* Med. Rat. tom. iv. § i. c. v.

Morning

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Morning there is ſuch another Interval as happened on *Tueſday* Morning: But on *Thurſday* Afternoon another long Fit, like the preceding, commences, and returning regularly every other Day, leaves only a ſhort Interval of ten or twelve Hours during the Eight and Forty. This Fever I ſhall call, with CELSUS * and AGATHINUS †, a *Semitertian*,

But the various Kinds of Tertians hitherto mentioned, differ among themſelves, according as their periodical Intervals are more or leſs tranquil and free from Diſturbance. When there is a compleat Apyrexy or entire Vacation of Fever between the Fits, they are called Intermittents; when the Apyrexies are more imperfect and obſcure, Remittents; and continual Tertians, when the Paroxyſms and their Intervals are leſs perceptible, though the Violence of the Symptoms is

* CEL. lib. ii. c. iii.

† Apud Galen de Febr. Different. lib. ii. c. ii.

ſome-

ſomewhat abated on the alternate Days. In double Tertians that Interval is the moſt conſiderable which follows the ſevere Fit; for the ſlight Fit oftener ends in a Remiſſion, than Intermiſſion, and frequently lingers till the other approaches: Hence it is that the Night preceding the vehement Fit is much more reſtleſs, than that which comes after it, as has been obſerved by HIPPOCRATES *.

Theſe are the Differences of Tertian Fevers, which proceed from the Types of their Periods. But in ſome, each Period is compleated in a few Hours leſs than Eight and Forty; in others, in a few Hours more: The former are therefore called anticipating, the latter poſtponing Tertians. In double Tertians the vehement Fit often comes on a little earlier in each Period, while the ſlight Fit returns at the ſame Hour, or perhaps later and later every other Day: So that the

* Morb. Vulg. l. vi. § 2.

Motions

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Motions of one have no Influence on thoſe of the other; from whence it appears, that each of theſe Fits hath its own proper independent Cauſe.

With Regard to the Types of the Periods, and the Time of their Duration, this may be ſufficient. I come now to the Differences of Tertian Fevers formed by the Symptoms attending their Paroxyſms.

Many Authors, (and HOFFMAN in particular*) have carefully enumerated the *Phænomena* of the Fits in regular diſtinct Tertians, according to the Order in which they ſucceed: But ſo far are the Paroxyſms of the epidemical Fevers, which are the Subject of our Diſcourſe, from having conſtantly one and the ſame Appearance, that no two Diſtempers can differ more than they often ſeem to do from one another. In both ſimple and double Ter-

* Med. Rat. tom. iv. § i. c. ii.

tians,

tians, as well as Semitertians, they often begin with a ſlight Shivering; ſometimes without any Senſe of Cold; and frequently while the Patient complains of Cold his Skin is actually warmer than in a natural State. In ſome a moſt intenſe Degree of Heat is brought on; in others it is moderate. In a few they terminate by Stool or Urine rather than by Sweat: Sometimes they are ſo complicated with fixed Pains of the Head, Breaſt, Belly, Back, or Limbs, as to perſonate with great Exactneſs, a Phrenſy, Pleuriſy, *Hepatitis Lumbago*, or Rheumatiſm; eſpecially if the Apyrexies are obſcure or imperfect. Sometimes one or two Symptoms of the Fit predominate with ſuch violence, that the reſt are obſcured or altogether eclipſed. Hence we ſo frequently meet with *Hemicrania*'s, *Choleras*, Dyſenteries, and Chincoughs, returning regularly at ſtated Periods: And ſeveral Fevers of this Claſs, upon Account of ſome predominant Symptom, have had particular Names beſtowed upon them: For Example, when the Cold,

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Cold, which uſhers in the Fits, continues longer than ordinary, and is ſo very intenſe that the Surface of the Body is chilled, whilſt a burning Heat is felt in the Bowels, the Fever is called *Lipyria*. When the Anxiety and Dejection of Mind, which commonly happens in the firſt Stage of the Paroxyſm, is ſo far augmented, as to degenerate into an abſolute Fainting, the Diſeaſe is termed *Febris Syncopalis*. When exquiſite Pain and burning Heat in the Bowels, renders the Patient reſtleſs, and incapable of continuing many Moments in the ſame Poſture, *Aſſodes* is the Name appropriated to the Fever. And it is called *Elodes*, when the Skin is conſtantly covered with Sweat; either from the *Viſcera* being inflamed, or from a general Diſſolution of the Blood *. For although in the Courſe of theſe malignant Fevers it often happens that you

* Atque hoc in totum de ſudoribus animadvertere oportet, quod nonnulli quidem ex corporis diſſolutione, quidem ex inflammationis vehementia contingant.

HIPPOCRAT. *Prænot.* lib.

can

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can neither diſtinguiſh Paroxyſms nor Intervals, yet it is evident that they belong to the Tertian Tribe, ſince, for the moſt Part, in their Beginning the Periods are ſufficiently diſtinct; and as ſoon as that Violence of the Symptoms which occaſioned the Confuſion in the Height of the Diſtemper abates, they again become more regular, and aſſume either their former or analogous Types *.

Whoever rightly comprehends what I have already ſaid on Tertian Fevers, will eaſily ſee that it would be endleſs to reckon up the different Species into which they might be divided, and to aſcribe particular Names to each. Yet there is another Circumſtance which renders this ſubject ſtill more perplexing. For ſuch is the variable Diſpoſition of

* Febris Syncopalis minuta ſubtilis, eſt febris acuta faciens cadere pulſum & virtutem in paroxyſmo uno aut duobus paroxyſmis, cum additione diſſolutionis accidente in corpore cum velocitate.—Plures paroxyſmi hujus febris, ſunt paroxyſmi tertianæ.

AVICEN. *de Feb.* c. liii.

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theſe Diſeaſes, that they often change from one Appearance to another, and ſeldom retain the ſame Form from their Beginning to their Termination; each Period ſometimes aſſuming a new Type; and every Paroxyſm being attended with different Symptoms. This led me at firſt to apprehend that they were confuſed, anomalous, and altogether without Order: But after being for ſome Time acquainted with them, I began to diſcover their Regularity; and the longer I was converſant among the Sick, the more I was ſurpriſed at the Conſtancy of Nature in the Production and Progreſs of Tertian Fevers; their Periods being perfectly ſimilar in the *Spaniards* and in the *Engliſh*; and ſometimes not very different in him who lies upon the bare Ground, deſtitute of Aſſiſtance, and thoſe who are treated in the moſt judicious Methods, under every Advantage of Fortune: and frequently neither the Patients Intemperance, nor unſkilful Management, can alter their ſtated Courſe, and prevent their terminating

nating in Recovery. So much are thoſe miſtaken, who imagine that the Bent of Nature in acute Diſeaſes can be altered or controuled by every trifling Accident or inſignificant preſcription.

The moſt Part of theſe Fevers make their firſt Appearance in the Shape of a true ſimple, or double intermittent Tertian. The cold Fit ſeldom laſts above an Hour or two; and as it goes off, ſome bilious Matter is commonly diſcharged by Vomit or Stool. Then follows an intenſe Heat over the whole Body, which raiſes the Mercury in the Thermometer to the 103d or 104th Degree: And laſtly, a profuſe Sweat puts an End to the Paroxyſm. The Apyrexy is tolerably compleat, though for the moſt Part the Patient complains of a diſagreeable Taſte, Loſs of Appetite, Head-ach, and Pain in the ſmall of his Back, and Pit of his Stomach upon a full Inſpiration. The Pulſe during the Intermiſſion is almoſt natural: in the Fits it varies according to their

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predominant Symptoms: When they are attended by acute Pains in the *Præcordia*, it becomes ſmall and obſcure, ſo as to indicate greater Weakneſs than there really is: on the other Hand, when drowſy lethargick Symptoms come on, it often reſembles that of a Perſon in full Health, Though the Sick is in the utmoſt Danger. The Urine, whether made in the Time of the Paroxyſm or Interval, is always clear, frothy, and of a deep red Colour, without any Separation. Blood drawn from a Vein is moſt commonly florid like ſcarlet, without any ſizey Cruſt: the *Serum* is ſometimes tinged with yellow, but oftner red like the *Lotura Carnium*, and in great Quantity. Sometimes the *Serum* and *Craſſamentum* remain united in a lax gelatinous Maſs.

As the Fever advances to its Height, the Coldneſs and Shivering which uſher in the Paroxyſms become leſs, or intirely imperceptible: in which caſe a *Cholera Morbus*, or acute Pains in the Back or Limbs,

Limbs, often ſupply their Place: frequently the Shiverings are intermixed with Fluſhings of Heat. In the mean Time, the Paroxyſms themſelves become longer, and bring on more formidable Symptoms; ſuch as Head-achs, Raving, *Sopors*, Apoplectick Fits, Bleeding at the Noſe, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Irregularity of the Pulſe, Sickneſs and Anxiety, Pain about the upper Orifice of the Stomach, Vomiting and Purging; Heat, Tenſion, Pain and Pulſation in the abdominal *Viſcera*: *Subſultus Tendinum*, and an infinite Variety of other Complaints, which do not entirely ceaſe with the Sweat, that carries off the Paroxyſm; ſo that the Apyrexy is not only ſhortened, but rendered more obſcure.

Beſides, it often happens, during the ſecond, third, fourth, or fifth Period, that the Tertian becomes double, though at firſt it was ſimple: Or if it was double from the Beginning, the weaker Fit con-

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tinues, without any Intermiſſion, till the ſtronger comes on, and both being blended together, the Diſeaſe puts on the Appearance of a Semitertian, having one very long Fit, with a ſhort Interval every Forty-eight Hours. Sometimes a double Tertian degenerates into a triple Tertian, two Fits inſtead of one happening on the odd Days.

It muſt likewiſe be obſerved, that, in the Progreſs of the Fever, the regular Order of the Periods is frequently diſturbed, by the Paroxyſms changing their Hour of Invaſion, and attacking unawares without any previous Cold. Nor are anticipating Fits always a bad Sign, or thoſe which poſtpone a good one, as ſome Authors inſinuate; on the contrary, the firſt frequently ſhew the Strength of Nature, as the others do her Weakneſs.

After this Manner theſe proteiform Diſtempers continue to vary their Shape in every Period, and to produce longer, more

more ſevere, or more frequent Paroxyſms, till they arrive at their Height; about which Time the Fits and Intervals are often ſo confuſed, that they are ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed: Nevertheleſs, if Death be not ſpeedily the Conſequence of this Confuſion, they commonly again put on a more ſimple or regular Form, and, after one or more ſlight Paroxyſms, go away of their own Accord.

Thoſe Fevers which come to their Height in the third Period, terminate in the fourth or fifth Period. Thoſe which come to their Height in the fourth Period, terminate in the fifth or ſixth. And thoſe which come to their Height in the fifth, terminate in the ſixth or ſeventh. When the moſt vehement Paroxyſms happen on the odd Days, the *Criſes* will be on the odd Days: When they happen on the even Days, the great Changes of the Diſtemper will likewiſe be on the even Days.

If the Fever increaſes to the ſeventh

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Period, it probably will not ceaſe before the Ninth: But it rarely happens that intermitting or remitting Tertians run out to ſo great a Length. Yet I have ſeen every Year a few of the continual Kind, which began with great Mildneſs, and increaſing by ſlow Degrees, broke out violently in the third or fourth Week; and ſoon after ended in Intermittents; though ſome of them have continued without any conſiderable Interval for ſix or ſeven Weeks. HIPPOCRATES * has accurately

* The other Fevers were altogether of the continual Kind without any Intermiſſions; and the Paroxyſms in all like the Semitertians, one Day better, another worſe. And of all the Fevers that then reigned, theſe were the moſt vehement, tedious, and painful, beginning very mildly, but increaſing always, growing worſe and worſe on the critical Days. After a little Abatement they ſoon grew bad again, had ſtronger Fits on the critical Days, and for the moſt Part worſe: Shiverings were univerſally irregular and uncertain, ſeldom and very little in theſe, but more in other Fevers: Sweats were common, but here leaſt of all; and ſo far from eaſing the Patient,

accurately deſcribed ſuch continual Tertians, and tells us they are apt to terminate in Dyſenteries, Lienteries, and Teneſmus, which we find in fact to be too often the Caſe. CHAP. III.

But it is much more common to meet with Tertians, which ſet out furiouſly, with ſevere ſubintrant double Paroxyſms; ſo that for ſome Days, they have little or no Interval. On the third or fifth Day a profuſe Sweat commonly brings on an Intermiſſion; and afterwards the Diſeaſe aſſumes the Type of a double intermitting Tertian, or of a Semitertian. Such Fevers I have frequently obſerved to terminate ſpontaneouſly on the ſeventh, ninth, and eleventh Days, and for the moſt Part, they are leſs to be feared than thoſe which begin deceitfully in the Shape of a ſlight double or ſimple Tertian.

Patient, that, on the contrary, they did him harm.—The Belly in all was diſturbed, and in a bad Manner, but worſt of all by much in theſe, *&c. &c.*

CLIFTON's HIPPOCRAT. p. 57, 58.

For

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For however mild and inſignificant theſe Intermittents may at firſt ſeem to be, we are never to truſt Appearances, till they have performed three or four Revolutions. Then indeed, if the Paroxyſms are not attended with acute Pains in the *Viſcera*, and do not laſt above twelve Hours; if they decline with plentiful warm Sweats, and leave the Intervals tolerably free; if the Patient bears the Diſtemper well, and begins to have an Appetite for Victuals; if ſmall Puſtles break out in the Inſide of the Mouth, or Scabs about the Lips *; if the Urine has recovered its natural Complexion, or is cloudy and turbid, or lets fall a white or a pale red Sediment; I ſay, if all theſe Signs concur, about the third or fourth

* It is to be obſerved, that theſe are only to be looked upon as a good Sign, when they come in the Declenſion of the Diſeaſe, attended with other Signs of Concoction; for if they break out in the Beginning, they prognoſticate a dangerous or a tedious Illneſs.

Period,

Period, we may ſafely prognoſticate a ſpeedy Recovery. CHAP. III.

On the other Hand, it denounces Danger, when, about this Time of the Diſeaſe, the Paroxyſms are long and protracted; or are accompanied with an obſtinate *Delirium*, an intenſe *Coma*, great Anxiety, and Pain in the Loins, or about the upper Orifice of the Stomach; when the Patient has an utter Averſion to Food, and even in the Intervals is ſo feeble, and attended with ſuch a ſwimming in the Head, that he can ſcarcely walk about; when the *Hypocondria* and Epigaſtrick Region, are ſwelled, hard, and painful to the Touch; when numerous Blotches, like the ſtinging of Nettles, frequently break out on the Skin; when the Urine continues thin, clear, high-coloured, or covered with an Aſh-coloured Membrane like a Cobweb; and laſtly, it denounces Danger, when larger Evacuations come on than the Strength can well bear, ſuch as Vomiting, Purging, Bleed-

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Bleeding of the Noſe, Colliquative Sweats, or the like. For Fevers with theſe Appearances, ſometimes are immediately changed into mortal Dyſenteries; ſometimes they become continual Tertians, and run out to a great Length; but, for the moſt Part, they preſerve the Form of remitting or intermitting * Fevers, and daily

* In this and ſome other Parts of this Treatiſe, it is inculcated that the Danger in Tertian Fevers, is rather to be eſtimated from the Symptoms of the Paroxyſms, than the Length and Serenity of the Intermiſſions: On which Subject, as FRANCISCUS TORTI has expreſſed himſelf with great Clearneſs, I ſhall here add a few Remarks, from his *Therapeutice Specialis*, a valuable Work, which I never had the good Fortune to meet with till very lately. He tells us, that Periodical Fevers, and principally double or ſimple Tertians, become malignant, either when they degenerate into continual acute Fevers, or when they ſtill retain their Intermiſſions, but are accompanied with one or other of the following Symptoms; which commonly proves fatal in the ſecond or third Fit, after its appearing in the formidable Manner he deſcribes: 1. A Vomiting or Looſeneſs, like a *Cholera Morbus* or Dyſentery. 2. A Looſeneſs which often reſembles the *Fluxus Hepaticus*, and ſometimes a purging of *Atrabilis*. 3. A

daily growing ſtronger, prove very dangerous about the ſixth or ſeventh Period; and though the Patient may eſcape, after a great

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3. A *Cardialgia*. 4. Cold Sweats. 5. A *Syncope*. 6. A Conſtant Coldneſs, neither ſucceeded by Heat, nor Sweat. 7. A lethargic Diſpoſition, little different from an Apoplexy. Hence he makes ſo many different Species of malignant Intermittents, and names them from the predominant Symptoms of the Fit. 1. *Febris Cholerica* ſeu *Dyſenterica*. 2. *Subcruenta* ſeu *Atrabilaris*. 3. *Cardiaca*. 4. *Diaphoretica*. 5. *Syncopalis*. 6. *Algida*. 7. *Lethargica*. He deſcribes, with great Accuracy, the Manner in which each Species occaſions Death; and takes Notice that in the ſix Species firſt mentioned, the Pulſe is conſtantly ſmall, feeble, and greatly depreſſed; whereas in the Seventh it is rather full, ſtrong, and ſlow (as in an Apoplexy), than weak and quick. This, which he calls the *Lethargica*, is extremely common in *Minorca*; the *Cardiaca* and *Cholerica* are likewiſe frequent; and all the reſt are now and then to be met with, excepting perhaps the *Subcruenta*, which I never took Notice of. Our author likewiſe remarks, that it is not unuſual for ſome of the abovementioned Symptoms to attend continual periodical Fevers, though ſeldom in ſo great a Degree of Violence as in the Intermittents. And he obſerves, that intermittent Quartans rarely kill in the Fit, as the Tertians do, but often prove fatal by becoming

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a great Struggle, by means of ſome critical Diſcharge, ſuch as Purging, Sweating, Parotids, or Abſceſſes near the Hip; yet his Conſtitution is commonly ſo ſhattered, that he long continues expoſed to irregular Paroxyſms, Night Sweats, Fluxes, Obſtructions of the *Chylopoetick Viſcera*, and every kind of chronick Diſtemper.

Thoſe Fevers are moſt to be dreaded, whoſe Violence is greateſt on the even Days; and if the Paroxyſm ſtops on the third, fifth, or ſeventh Day, but continues on the fourth, ſixth, or eighth Day, we muſt be upon our Guard, leſt a ſudden Storm ſhould ſucceed this treacherous Intermiſſion *.

But

becoming continual Fevers. The whole Work deſerves to be carefully peruſed, but particularly the firſt Chapter of the third Book, from which the above Remarks are collected, with a view to raiſe, rather than gratify, the Reader's Curioſity.

* I inſerted this caution, having ſeen a few double Tertians change into ſimple Tertians, by the Fits intermitting

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But the utmoſt Danger is to be apprehended, if a few Drops of Blood fall from the Noſe: if black Matter like the Grounds of Coffee, is diſcharged upwards or downwards: if the Urine is of a dark Hue and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell: if the

termitting on the odd Day, and nevertheleſs prove fatal ſoon afterwards; which is a caſe I had not found ſo much as hinted at in any Author except HIPPOCRATES, who tells us in the *Prænot. Coac. Quibus tertio die ſubſiſtit acceſſio et quarto ingraveſcit malum.* Yet from the following paſſage in Torti, I imagine that experienced Phyſician muſt have met with Accidents of the ſame Kind. *Suſpecta itaque ab exordio erit, ne in continuam degeneret, intermittens, quæ cum pauco aut nullo rigore ſolet invadere, ſed potius cum ſenſu caloris. Item quæ primo die leviuſculam (dum modo tamen vere febrilem) infert acceſſionem; altero vero die (non altera periodo) fortiorem, et ſic progrediendo modum ſervat graviorem per dies pares, loquendo per modum exempli, de tertiana duplici ab ortu. Quod ſi eadem ſic orta in ſimplicem ſtatim mutetur, etſi hoc laudabile ſit, tamen non deſinit eſſe ſuſpectum, ſi primam acceſſionem validam, debilis, ut ſupra, immediate præceſſit: poteſt enim facile ille typus mutari qui ordine inverſo potuit incipere.*

THERAP. *Special.* l. iii. c. i.

whole

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whole Skin is tinged with a deep yellow, or any where diſcoloured with livid Spots or Suffuſions *: if a cadaverous Smell is perceptible about the Patient's Bed: if in the Time of the Fit he continues cold and chilly, without being able to recover Heat; or if he becomes extremely hot, ſpeechleſs and ſtupid; has frequent Sighs, Groans, or Hickups; and lies conſtantly on his Back, with a ghaſtly Countenance, his Eyes half ſhut, his Mouth open, his Belly ſwelled to an enormous Size, with an obſtinate Coſtiveneſs, or an involuntary Diſcharge of the Excrements: which formidable Symptoms, as they ſeldom appear before the third Revolution of the Diſeaſe, ſo they frequently come on, both in double and ſimple Intermittents, during the fourth, fifth, or ſixth Period, even where the ſmalleſt Danger was not foreſeen: But at whatever Time the greateſt Part of them concur, they afford

* The *Engliſh* in *Minorca* are more liable than the Natives to become yellow in theſe Fevers.

a melan-

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a melancholy Prognoſtick: For notwithſtanding they ſometimes go entirely off with the Paroxyſm, and the Patient ſeems to be left in a fair Way of Recovery, yet moſt commonly they return in the next Period with double Violence, and terminate in ſudden Death. Agreeable to this HIPPOCRATES tells us, "In the Summer "Intermittent Fevers and the *Cholera* "*Morbus* prevail; and as they ſometimes "degenerate into malignant acute Diſ-"eaſes, we ſhould be upon our Guard; "the fifth, ſeventh, and ninth Days "point out the Danger; but we muſt be "cautious to the fourteenth *." For the fifth Day, if the bad Symptoms juſt now mentioned, appear on it, will indicate Death on the ſeventh. In the ſame Manner the ſeventh will indicate the ninth, and the ninth the eleventh to be fatal, provided the Paroxyſms are aggravated on the odd Days; for if they are moſt vehement on the even Days, one of

* De Morb. Popular. l. vii.

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theſe Days will prove indicatory as well as critical. Hence we find GALEN * lays down as a general Rule, that thoſe who grow remarkably worſe on the fourth Day, die on the ſixth; and with equal Juſtice he might have ſaid the ſame Thing of the ſixth Day, and with regard to the eighth, and of the eighth, with reſpect to the tenth.

Nor is there only a Poſſibility, in many Caſes, of foretelling the Day, but likewiſe the Hour on which the Patient will expire; for that Stage of the Paroxyſm, which he uſually got over with moſt Difficulty, will moſt probably in the End prove fatal, as GALEN † has alſo remarked. I have ſeen ſome expire in what may be called the firſt Stage of the Paroxyſm; the Skin being chilled and wet

* Etenim qui in quarto ad pejorem ſtatum recidunt, plerumque ſexto moriuntur.

De Dieb. decret. l. i. cap. iv.

† *De Criſib.* l. iii. c. x.

with

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with cold Sweats, their Pulſe ſmall and irregular, and their Senſes entire to the very laſt: But the greateſt Numbers are hurried off in the Height of the hot Fit, ſtupified, ſenſeleſs, the Breathing ſhort and laborious, and the Skin covered with a burning fiery Sweat.

In the mean Time, it is to be remembered, that as in all acute Diſeaſes, ſo particularly in theſe fraudulent deceitful Fevers, the Preſages either of Death or Recovery, are not always certain and infallible; it frequently happening, that thoſe who have laid in the Paroxyſm for Hours together with few or no Signs of Life, have at length recovered, as it were, from the Jaws of Death, and aſked for ſome uncommon Sort of Food, to the great Surprize of every Body about them; on the other hand, the Fit anticipating ſometimes brings on Death before the Time it was indicated.

I have examined the Bodies of near a

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hundred Perſons, who periſhed in theſe Fevers, and conſtantly found one or other of the adipoſe Parts in the lower Belly, (the Cawl, Meſentery, Colon, *&c.*) of a dark black Complexion, or totally corrupted; the *Veſica Fellea* full and turgid, and the Stomach and Inteſtines overflowing with bilious Matter; the Spleen large, ſometimes weighing four or five Pounds, and ſo exceſſively ſoft and rotten, that it had more the Appearance of congealed Blood wrapt up in a Membrane, than of an organical Part. In the Cavity of the Head and Breaſt, nothing extraordinary was met with, excepting yellow *Serum*, when the Skin was tinged with the ſame Colour.

Some Obſervations relating to malignant Tertians are handed down to us by COELIUS AURELIANUS, which, for the Reader's Information, I ſhall tranſcribe at the Bottom of the Page*; and whoever

* Hæc paſſio (nempe apprehenſio ſive oppreſſio) lethargiæ ſimilis eſt, HIPPOCRATES et DIOCLES ἀφωνιαν appellavit,

ever is acquainted with this Author's Style, will eaſily diſcover how nearly the preceding Remarks agree with thoſe of the CHAP. III.

appellavit, PRAXAGORAS Κωματωδην ANTIGENES ανανδιαν, ASCLEPIADES Catalepſin—DIOCLES ait (*a*) *defectivas febres* tutas et innoxias eſſe frequentius quam ſunt continuæ, quamquam et in his periclitentur, qui in acceſſionibus apprehenſi conticeſcunt, vel raptu quodam alterno per membra tentantur, cum ſupra dictis: quod ſæpe, inquit, eſt accidens pueris. Item PRAXAGORAS ait eſſe quaſdam febres ex anno duodecimo uſque ad annum XVI aut XVII, quæ, quadem privata pernicie, mortis habent effectum. Atque id in ſervis magis quam liberis evenire, ſed (*b*) *exceſſo dierum numero* paſſiones fiunt, catochæ vehementes, ut etiam voce capiantur ægrotantes: Horum aliquos etiam lethargicos fieri. Denique, inquit, quidem liberati, et deinde (*c*) *ſanitatis creduli*, plurimum quicquam ſumentes, repente in mortem venerunt.—— Item ARCHIGENES ait difficiles eſſe periodicos typos horum difficiliores eſſe Tertianas, in quibus quotidianæ acceſſiones fiant, ſed alternâ diei interpoſitione, (*d*) *ſuæ ſimilitudini reſpondeant*, quando in acceſſione vehemens occurerit oppreſſio, et appellavit PITOS. Difficilis, inquit etiamſi quotidianis diebus acceſſiones ſibi ſimiles fiant, et in acceſſione ægrotantes ſupra dicta patiantur. Dehinc progrediens paululum idem dixit periodicos Typos non eſſe pernicioſos, ſed horum eſſe moleſtos,

(*a*) Intermittentes.

(*b*) Impariibus diebus.

(*c*) Sani ſibi viſi.

(*d*) Sibi ſimiles ſint.

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the old *Greek* and *Roman* Phyſicians. In ſome Circumſtances however there ſeems to be a Difference; for according to them,

(*e*) Profundus ſomnus.

(*f*) Somno turbulento.

moleſtos, quibus acceſſionis tempore (*e*) *Preſſure vehementes* eveniunt, et quodam (*f*) *Nubilo* corpus demergitur, quod item Rhigos vocavit; ſed hoc, inquit, eſt accidens magis tertianis, aliquando etiam quotidianis, quæ ſimilibus reſpondeat acceſſionibus.——Apud Roman vero inquit ASCLEPIADES frequentare advertimus (*g*) *has febres*, cum corporis atque mentis oppreſſione, in ſimilitudine lethargiæ, quæ ſecundo vel tertio in ſtatu acceſſionis conſtitutæ, ſtatim recalefacto corpore, vel ceſſante vehementia, in reſumptionem et reſurrectionem mediocrem revocant ægrotantes. At ſi (*h*) *levi figmento* ceſſaverint, ſemel apprehenſio ægro nullam reſurrectionem dabunt, ſed in ſudores, et reſpirationem celerum, in pulſum febricitantem deſinunt et occidunt.—Autumni tempore hæc paſſio magis irruit corporibus atque puerilibus frequenter ætatibus; item mulieribus humoroſis, et vacuis corporibus, et edacibus hominibus.—Præterea omni febriculæ hæc paſſio irruere poteſt ſive continuis ſive demiſſionibus intercapedinatis, hæmitritaicis etiam febribus, vel quotidianis, vel tertianis, vel quartanis, frequentius tamen quotidianis acceſſionibus, vel tertianis, ægrotantes iſta paſſione afficiuntur, et propterea, diuturnis acceſſionibus admoniti, tertianis ſimilitudinem ſervant, ad typum quotidianum: ſed omnium earum

(*g*) Tertianas duplices.

(*h*) Non revera ſed in ſpecie tantum.

febrium

them, Children are moſt liable to malignant Tertians; whereas by what I have obſerved, they were more frequent among Adults and thoſe of an advanced Age. They likewiſe talk, as if the Fits were more to be dreaded when they come on with a Numbneſs of the Joints and

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febrium gravius, quoties cum articulorum frigido torpore fuerit (*i*) *Qualitas*: levius, quoties tremore ægrotantes afficiuntur: Item magis et magis levius, quoties ſine his quæ ſupra diximus, ſolo fervore febres initium accipunt. *Afterwards, having accurately enumerated the Signs of the Diſtemper, our Author proceeds to deſcribe it in the laſt Stage.* Cum ſudore ſæpius plurimo atque ferventi et in demiſſione ſinceritati propinquantes rurſum admonentur. At ſi ad pejora paſſio fuerit devoluta, fervor plurimus corporis in ſuperficie, magis ſentitur reſpiratio, oculorum converſio, menti quoque fixa conductio, manuum contractus, et muſculorum, qui buccas colligunt, tanquam ridentium, ſudor igneus, et quibuſdam in vultu et thorace emergentes diſcolores vel ſtantes in rotunditate (*k*) *Maculæ*, in ſimilitudinem (*l*) *Scatebrarum corporis*, quas Græci Ιονθας vocant, et e magnitudine repentinus virium caſus, gutturis ſtridor, quem ronchum vocant, torpor frigidus, albidus vultus, et in multimo (*m*) *Effatio*, atque vitæ periculum.

Lib. ii. cap. x. *De morb. acut.*

(*i*) Mos febris.

(*k*) Exanthemata.

(*l*) Sudoria guttularum.

(*m*) Suffocatio.

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Tremblings; but the moſt formidable Paroxyſms, which I have ſeen, broke out into a burning Heat at the Beginning, without any previous Cold.

From what has been ſaid, I flatter myſelf that young Practitioners will be enabled, not only to diſtinguiſh Tertians from all other Fevers, but likewiſe to foreſee the Times of their Paroxyſms, and Intervals, and to make a rational Conjecture, concerning their Event. Before I proceed to the Cure, I ſhall only remark, that although we find them appearing every Year in the ſeveral Forms and Types deſcribed in the Beginning of this Chapter, yet the true ſimple and double Tertian, and the Semitertian, are by much the moſt frequent. In *July*, when they firſt break out, their Type is commonly ſimple and regular; their Paroxyſms are of ſhort Duration; and after three, four, or five Periods, they vaniſh of their own Accord. So juſt is HIPPOCRATES's Obſervation, that true Tertians

tians generally end within five, ſeven, or at moſt, nine Revolutions *, notwithſtanding what ſome of the Moderns have alledged to the contrary. As the Seaſon advances, the Tertians become more dangerous and difficult, often terminating in thoſe malignant Fevers, called *Syncopalis*, *Lipyria*, *Aſſodes*, *&c.* eſpecially if much Rain, without Wind, fall during the Dog-Days. About the Time of the Equinox, they aſſume a ſurprizing Variety of Forms, and very often counterfeit continual Fevers, having long redoubled Paroxyſms. But as the Winter draws near, their Type becomes more ſimple, and though they prove tedious and obſtinate in cold Weather, yet they are more regular, and leſs dangerous than in the Summer.

In the Cure of Tertians, the Symptoms of the Paroxyſms are more to be regarded than the Types of the Pe-

* Prænot. Coac.

riods;

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riods; for *cæteris paribus*, ſimple, double, triple, intermittent, and remittent Tertians, together with the Semitertians, all require the ſame Sort of Treatment.

As ſoon as the Fit comes on, the Patient ſhould be put to Bed, and covered with Cloaths in ſuch a Manner, that he may neither be ſuffocated with immoderate Heat, nor the critical Sweats be ſuppreſſed by the Admiſſion of too much Cold. If it can conveniently be done, his Bed ſhould be placed in a large Room, where he may breathe freely, in pure temperate Air. In the Summer it will be neceſſary to keep out the Sun, and to refreſh the Air frequently by ſprinkling the Floor with Vinegar and Water, and opening the Windows to the North; during Winter, or the autumnal Rains, the Cold and Moiſture of the Weather muſt be corrected by a Fire.

While the cold Fit continues, the Patient ſhould abſtain from drinking. For at

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at that Time the *Vena Cava* and ſubclavian Vein are ſo full and turgid, by the Blood's being driven from the Surface of the Body to the internal Parts *, that the Diſcharge of the thoracick Duct is prevented: Hence the Liquor ſwallowed down, remains in the alimentary Tube, loads the Bowels, and creates Anxiety. And therefore if the Patient is thirſty, he muſt endeavour to allay it in the beſt manner he can, by waſhing his Mouth often, and eating Slices of Lemons ſprinkled with Sugar. In the mean Time, if a *Nauſea* or Inclination to vomit ſupervene, theſe ſalutary Attempts of Nature ſhould be promoted by large Draughts of warm Water or weak Broth, which commonly bring up a Quantity of bilious Matter, to the immediate Relief of the Sick.

* Sanguis preſentem horrorem metuens, ad partes maxime calidas concurrit.

HIP. lib. de Flat.

When

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When the firſt Stage of the Paroxyſm is over, or (to uſe HIPPOCRATES's Phraſe) *When the Heat deſcends to the Feet* *, Liquids may then be given; but with ſuch Moderation, that the Patient be neither allowed to take as much as he pleaſes, nor ſuffered to be tormented with Thirſt. As ſoon as the Sweat breaks out, he may then be permitted to drink at Pleaſure.

The *Spaniſh* Phyſicians deny them Liquors altogether till the Fit be at its Height: They then give them in ſmall Quantity; always encouraging the Sick, with CELSUS's Remark †, "*That the* "*Thirſt will ceaſe with the Fit; which* "*will continue longer if they drink.*" On

* Per totum morbum iſtud præcipue obſervari debet, ut cum frigidi pedes fuerint, tum a ſorbitione exhibenda, tum maxime a potu abſtineamus. Cum vero calor ad pedes deſcenderit, tunc dare convenit.

HIP. de Vict. Rat. in Morb. acut.

† Lib. ii. cap. vi.

the

the other hand, our People run into the oppoſite Extreme, by permitting the free uſe of Liquids in every Stage of the Paroxyſm. The firſt of theſe Errors, eſpecially in Tertians which have long Paroxyſms, beſides torturing the Patient, augments the feveriſh Heat, occaſions a Putrefaction of the animal Juices, deſtroys the Solids, and throws Life itſelf into the utmoſt Danger. By the contrary Error, the Stomach is unloaded, Nature is diverted from expelling the critical Sweat, and conſequently the Paroxyſm is prolonged.

The proper Drinks on this Occaſion, are thoſe which allay Heat, prevent Putrefaction, diſſolve the acrimonious Particles of the Blood, and convey them through the Kidneys and Pores of the Skin, ſuch as boiled Water, ſweetened with Sugar, and rendered agreeably acid with Lemon Juice, Spirit of Vitriol, or ſliced Apples infuſed in it; Barley-Water mixed with ſimple Oxymell; Almond-Milk,

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Milk, and other Emulſions; to all which Nitre muſt be occaſionally added.

It is a noted Queſtion among Phyſicians, whether during the Fit the Drink ſhould be warm or cold? The *Spaniards* generally give crude Water, cold from the Ciſtern; and we find by Experience that this, if it be not haſtily ſwallowed down in great Quantities, is not only ſafe and innocent in Summer Fevers, but much preferable to warmer Liquors, as it quenches Thirſt more effectually, ſtrengthens at the ſame Time the Tone of the Veſſels relaxed and enervated by Heat, and preventing the Tendency of the Blood to a putredinous Thinneſs. Hence after each Draught the Body ſeems to acquire freſh Vigour, whereby it is enabled to perform the Concoction of the febrile Matter, and diſcharge it by the proper Emunctories*. And therefore,

In hac curatione oobſervandum eſt, a ſpirit. ſulph. gutt. xx. cum libra aquæ frigidæ exhibitis ſudores copioſos

fore, they are greatly to be blamed, who refuſe their Patients ſo powerful and agreeable a Remedy, in ſpite of the earneſt Call of Nature, contrary to the Advice of the beſt Practitioners*. Nevertheleſs, as there is a manifeſt Hazard of the Blood's being coagulated by the ſudden Application of intenſe Cold, we muſt beware of giving Ice Water, as the *Italians* and *Sicilians* do, unleſs the Patient has been accuſtomed to it when in Health. And if the Bowels are inflamed, the ſafeſt Way is to give the Drink luke-warm, or a very little colder.

During the Time of the critical Sweats, the Patient's Shirt and Sheets ſhould fre-

pioſos fuiſſe provocatos, quod multis experimentis nobis innoteſcit, qui plures tertianas febres curatas vidimus, eodem remedio, in ſummo acceſſionis æſtu, et urgente ſiti exhibito, unde copioſi ſudores provocabantur, a quibus non ſolum Paroxyſmus, ſed etiam totus morbus integre ſolvebatur.

River. Obſ. xix. Cent. i.

* Vid. HOFFM. t. iv. § i. c. i. & t. iii. § ii. c. xi.

quently

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quently be changed; for when once they are thoroughly wet, they do not readily abſorb the Sweat; and beſides this, there is a Chance leſt the morbid Exhalations ſhould be abſorbed from the wet Linen by the cutaneous Veins, and again conveyed into the Maſs of Blood.

When the Fit is over, and the Patient has got a little reſt after his Fatigue, it is needleſs, or rather hurtful, to confine him conſtantly to Bed, as is the *Spaniſh* Cuſtom; yet he ought to keep within Doors, or at leaſt avoid being expoſed to the Sun, and all violent Exerciſe; which is apt to bring on Inflammations in the Bowels, and turn an Intermittent into a continual Fever.

In the Paroxyſms, no Kind of Food ſhould be given, unleſs the Fits are of an uncommon Length, and the Patient very weak. But every three or four Hours during the Intervals, a few Spoonfuls of thin light Nouriſhment will be ne-

neceſſary

ceſſary to ſupport Nature. The *French* and *Spaniards* uſe weak Mutton or Chicken-Broth in all Fevers; which Practice is juſtly condemned by RIVERIUS*; as Panada and other vegetable Diſhes are not only more agreeable to the Generality of the Sick, but likewiſe better adapted to prevent the ſpontaneous Tendency of the Humours to an alcaleſcent State. Nor can I think the Summer Fruits are improper upon this Occaſion, tho' they are forbid by moſt Authors, who have in this reſpect blindly copied after GALEN. ALEXANDER TRALLIAN ‡ preſcribes

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* Prax. Med. lib. xvii. c. i.

‡ Pomaceos fructus, exquiſitis tertianis liberaliter exhibere convenit, nempe uvam dulcem, Perſica cocta, & non cocta, peponumque medullam; præſertim autem ſi etiam ægri ſiti vexentur. Ego ſane novi me frequenter ægros, ne amplius acceſſione febris infeſtarentur, impediviſſe, cum peponas prabe refrigeratos, horâ ante incurſum morbi, aſſumere juſſiſſem, et rurſus aquam temperatam copioſam, et quantam potuerint peponi ſuperbibendam præcepiſſem. Secutus itaque eſt, non multo poſt aquam epotam, aliquibus ſane ſudor, aliis copioſa bilis per alvum. Offendi autem ego

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preſcribes the free Uſe of Grapes and Peaches in Tertians, and boaſts of the many Cures he had performed to the great Surprize of his Cotemporaries, by giving Water Melons, and large Draughts of cool Water an Hour before the Fit. AVICENNA recommends Pomegranates and ripe Plumbs, but above all the Water Melons* And GALEN himſelf, though he was unreaſonably prejudiced againſt the

ego pleroſque Romæ medicos, qui ne nomen quidem peponum tanquam bilem procreantium proferre audebant. Quum itaque ego cuidam aliquando; et ſitienti vehementer et æſtu flagranti defatigatque injunxiſſem, ut peponem aſſumeret, quidam præſens medicus exclamavit homo cur ægrum magis vis occidere: Annon didiciſti quod pepon bilem producat? Lege Galenum de alimentis, ubi dicat manifeſte peponem comeſtum cholericos efficere. Laboravi igitur ego, non parum ut iis perſuaderem, qui intellectu aſſequi poterant, Galenum non dicere hic ipſos pepones bilem creare, ſed choleram efficere. Proinde tertianâ febre detentis, cum fiducia dare debent.—Quomodo enim ea, quæ refrigerant et humectant, bilem creare poſſint, non video.

Lib. xii. c. vi.

* In Opere venet de Febr. c. xxxviii. p. 31.

Summer

Summer Fruits (a Surfeit of which threw him into a Fit of Sickneſs when a Boy) yet in the preſent Caſe he allows the Uſe of ſuch of them as are not difficult to be digeſted ‡. And indeed in ſeveral other Places of his Works, he is obliged to contradict his own Opinion of their being unwholeſome Nouriſhment †; particularly where he tells us §, "that thoſe who are "ſet to watch the Vineyards, and live "for two Months on Grapes, Figs, and Bread, become fat and luſty." Which Obſervation is annually confirmed in *Minorca*; it being remarkable that the Perſons appointed for the ſame Purpoſe there commonly continue in good Health, though in that Seaſon Tertians uſually rage with the greateſt Violence. CHAP. III.

Before I have done with the Diet of the Sick, it may be noted, that altho' in the Beginning of theſe Fevers they commonly

‡ Ad Glauc. l. i. c. ix.
† De Alim. Facult. l. ii. c. ii.
§ Ibid. c. ix.

loath every thing, except thin, cooling, aceſcent Liquors; yet after ſome Days Wine becomes leſs diſagreeable, and towards the Decline of the Diſeaſe, a prudent Uſe of it, mixed with Water, or made into Whey, is often abſolutely neceſſary to keep up the failing Strength, and prevent Weakneſs, the worſt of all Diſtempers.

With regard to bleeding it has been warmly debated among both antient and modern Authors where it ought or ought not to be uſed in Tertian Fevers. Much has been wrote on both Sides; but the Queſtion appears to me too general to admit of a poſitive Anſwer. CELSUS* has juſtly obſerved that "Medicines differ, "according to the Nature of the Climate; "one Kind being neceſſary in *Rome*, "another in *Egypt*, and a third in "*France*." And ſince we daily meet with a remarkable Diverſity of Symptoms

* De Med. Præfat.

among

among Fevers of the Tertian Tribe even in the ſame Climate at the ſame Seaſon of the Year, it cannot ſurely be ſurpriziing that any one Remedy is not equally beneficial in all Caſes, and at all Times. CHAP. III.

For my own Part, when I was called early enough, in the Beginning of theſe Fevers I uſed to take away ſome Blood (unleſs there was a ſtrong Contraindication) from People of all Ages; namely, from robuſt Adults ten or twelve Ounces; from others a ſmaller Quantity in Proportion to their Strength and Years. And farther, if a violent Head-ach, and obſtinate *Delirium*, and great Heat or Pains of the Bowels were urgent, within a Day or two, I repeated the Bleeding. By which ſeaſonable Evacuation the Vehemency of the Paroxyſms is ſomewhat diminiſhed; the Apyrexies become more compleat; the Operation of Emeticks and Catharticks is rendered ſafer and more ſucceſsful; and the terrible Symptoms, which often make their Appearance about

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the Height of the Diſtemper, ſuch as raving *Sopor*, Difficulty of Breathing, Inflammations of the *Abdominal Viſcera*, &c. are either prevented or mitigated.

But if before I was called, the Fever had already continued ſome Time, and the Maſs of Blood appeared to be too much melted down, or inclinable to a putrid Diſſolution, which is often the Caſe, during the extreme hot Weather, about the fourth Period of the Diſtemper, and is readily known by the great Alteration of the Patient's Looks and his ſudden Loſs of Strength; or if the firſt Paroxyſms of the Diſeaſe were attended with profuſe Evacuations, whether by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, or a Hæmorrhage from the Noſe: In all theſe Circumſtances I either omitted the Bleeding entirely, or took away a very ſmall Quantity, though ſome importunate Symptoms might ſeem to require a much larger Evacuation.

But

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But when Bleeding is allowed to be neceſſary, it is aſked at what particular Time of the periodical Revolution it ought to be performed? The Ancients * believed that "to open a Vein in the "Height of the Fever, was to deſtroy "the Patient; and therefore they order you to wait for the Intermiſſion, or the Hour on which the Symptoms are generally moſt moderate. But the Experience of the preſent Age has taught us that this Operation is ſafe enough, at any Time of the Period, unleſs while the cold Fit laſts, or is ſoon expected; or while the Skin is covered with critical Sweats. Of late Years, encouraged by the Example of ſome Practitioners of Reputation †, I commonly opened a Vein in the Beginning of the hot Fit; by which Means the Sick were immediately relieved; the im-

* Si vehemens febris urget, in ipſo impetu ejus, ſanguinem mittere hominem jugulare eſt, expectanda ergo intermiſſio, &c. CEL. l. ii. c. x.

† Aſtruc on Fevers, p. 71. Gourraigne de Febribus.

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moderate Heat of the Body (which is often productive of fatal Effects) was diminiſhed; and the critical Sweats were brought on ſooner, and in greater Abundance. But when that Time of the Paroxyſm was paſſed before my being called, I bled in the Evening, when it abated or went off, that I might be at Liberty next Day to make uſe of the Remiſſion or Intermiſſion, which commonly happens in the Morning, to evacuate the firſt Paſſages.

For, the diſagreeable Taſte in the Mouth, loathing of Food, Giddineſs, Pain in the Forehead and Loins, and other conſtant Attendants of Tertian Fevers, make it evident, that the Stomach and Inteſtines are overloaded with noxious Humours, and particularly with corrupted Bile; from which if they be not early diſcharged, very threatening Symptoms will be apt to enſue about the State of the Diſeaſe; ſuch as violent Vomiting, Redoubling or Continuation of the Paroxyſms,

roxyſms, Ravings, Reſtleſſneſs, Pain, Inflammation, Gangrene of the abdominal Bowels, and laſtly, ſudden Death. Wherefore it is not only neceſſary to waſh the Stomach with warm Water or weak Broth in the beginning of the Fits, when indicated by an Inclination to vomit, and to keep the Belly conſtantly open with Glyſters; but likewiſe to empty the firſt Paſſages by more powerful Means at the firſt convenient Interval. CHAP. III.

It is a controverted Point whether it is beſt to diſcharge theſe noxious Humours by Vomit or Stool. At firſt View Vomits ſeem to be moſt eligible, as they quickly empty the ſuperior Part of the alimentary Tube, which appears to be the principal Seat of the morbific Matter. But it muſt be conſidered that whatever irritates much, and produces violent Commotions, ought to be avoided in the preſent Caſe, *Cave ne inducas Effervescentiam Bilioſorum*, is a Caution given by AVICENNA; and the *Spaniards* no more than

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than the *Italians* *, if their Phyſicians may be credited, cannot well bear rough Medicines of any Kind. Beſides, the Inflammations of the Bowels, too frequently accompanying Tertians, are exaſperated beyond Expreſſion by the ſtrong Contraction of the Diaphragm and abdominal Muſcles in this Operation: And if the Spleen or Liver are diſpoſed to become putrid (which is no uncommon Caſe in theſe Fevers) it is needleſs to point out the dangerous Conſequences, that may reſult from the repeated Efforts of vomiting. For which Reaſons, mild Purgatives, though leſs powerful Remedies, are the ſafeſt, and therefore to be preferred in the Generality of Caſes. Thoſe which I have found moſt beneficial are *Senna*, *Manna*, *Cremor Tartari*; but above all the *Sal Catharticum Amarum*, which neither gripes nor diſturbs the Body, and ſeldom fails of having the deſired Effect in a few Hours, a Circumſtance of great Moment where the Intervals are ſhort.

* Vid. Bagliv. lib. i. c. xv. §v.

But

But if Vomits are to be uſed, they ſhould be given in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe, before repeated Paroxyſms have brought on Inflammations, or too much diſſolved the Texture of the Blood; taking Care that the Operation does not interfere with the Fit, leſt ſome ſudden Miſchief ſhould ariſe from the united Shock of the Remedy and the Diſeaſe.

When I firſt became acquainted with theſe Diſeaſes, the uncommon Violence of their Symptoms induced me to lay the principal Streſs of the Cure on Evacuations; and to have recourſe to frequent Bleeding upon account of the Inflammations of the *Viſcera*: endeavouring at the ſame time by repeated Cathartics to diſcharge the corrupted Humours from the Inteſtines: But when Experience had convinced me that the Bark was both a ſafe and effectual Remedy in theſe Circumſtances, I then plainly perceived that ſuch profuſe Evacuations were unneceſſary if not prejudicial; and of late Years, as I ſel-

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I ſeldom omitted to bleed and purge once or twice, I rarely repeated either Operation oftener.

In Semitertians and Remittents, which approach to the Nature of continual Fevers, I give a Cathartick early in the Morning of that Day on which the Symptoms are moſt moderate; haſtening the Operation with Glyſters (if occaſion requires) ſo that it may be finiſhed before the Middle of the Day, about which Time the Patient commonly grows worſe. In true ſimple and double Tertians there is generally an Interval every Morning, in which the Purgative may be adminiſtered, but that which ſucceeds the worſt Fit, is the moſt proper, as it is more calm, and continues longer than the other.

Another Inducement to purge in the Beginning of Tertians, is, that theſe Fevers are ſometimes accompanied with Worms in the firſt Paſſages.

Proper

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Proper Evacuations being premiſed, if poſſible, within the firſt four or five Days of the Diſtemper, I carefully examine the Condition of the Patient, during the third Revolution, and determine accordingly in what Manner it will be neceſſary to proceed. If the Paroxyſms of that Revolution be neither longer, nor attended with more threatening Symptoms, than thoſe of the ſecond: if the Patient preſerves his Strength, bears his Illneſs eaſily, and Signs of Concoction appear in the Urine; I frequently truſt the whole Buſineſs to Nature, which commonly terminates the Fever about the fourth or fifth Revolution, and, for the moſt Part, with an Increaſe of ſome of the natural Evacuations; ſo that Sweats, cloudy or thick Urine, and bilious Stools often ſupervene, and ſometimes a ſpontaneous Efflux of Spittle, or a copious Expectoration of pituitous Matter.

But

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But if the Paroxyſm on the fifth Day be evidently the longeſt and moſt ſevere that has happened; if it be attended with any doubtful or dangerous Symptom; if the Sick become giddy, feeble, and languid; in theſe Caſes, without Delay, I have recourſe to the Bark; and the ſame Evening, as ſoon as the Sweats have procured a Remiſſion, I order two Scruples or a Drachm of it in Powder to be given every two or three Hours, or every Hour and a Half, ſo that five or ſix Drachms may be taken before next Day at Noon, with as little Interruption to their Sleep as may be; and the Aſſiſtants are ſtrictly enjoined to comply punctually with theſe Directions, leſt if this Interval eſcape, we ſhould not afterwards have a favourable Opportunity of giving a ſufficient Quantity of the Medicine, as the Fits about this Period of the Diſeaſe are wont to become double, ſubintrant, or continual. Yet it is not always in our Power to put an immediate Stop to the Fever

Fever by this Means: On the contrary, do what we can, it will often proceed in its Career, and, in ſpite of all our Attempts, run obſtinately on to the ſeventh or ninth Day: But the great Advantage which accrues from the early Uſe of the Bark, is, that it invigorates the Powers of the Body, it prevents or removes the dangerous Symptoms, and in Tertians, which of their own Accord would continue to the End of the ſecond Week or longer, it brings on a Criſis ſooner, and with much leſs Diſturbance. In ſhort, to uſe the Expreſſion of one of the greateſt Promoters of medical Knowledge in this Age*, "it proves an excellent Aſſiſ-"tant to Nature, in what the Antients "called the Concoction and Maturation "of the morbid Matter;" and (I muſt add) in the Expulſion of it likewiſe, ſenſibly or inſenſibly, by the moſt convenient Outlets. For ſo far is it from ſuppreſſing any beneficial Diſcharge, as

* MONRO on the Uſe of the Bark in Small Pox and Gargrenes, Med. Eſſays, vol. v. art. x.

ſome

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ſome have aſſerted, that we daily obſerve a laudable Separation in the Urine, warm, profuſe, univerſal Sweats, plentiful bilious Stools, and ſometimes the Hæmorrhoids and Menſes coming on after it has been uſed; though it effectually reſtrains the colliquative Night Sweats, to which Perſons weakened by tedious Intermittents are incident.

Having given the Bark in the Manner directed, on the fifth Day of the Fever, if a Paroxyſm comes on on the ſixth, and declines the ſame Evening, I order a few more Doſes to be taken, with a View to prevent, if poſſible, or at leaſt to mitigate the Fit expected on the Seventh. Yet it ſometimes happens that the Fit of the ſixth Day unites with that of the ſeventh, no Remiſſion intervening, ſo that the Heat, Reſtleſsneſs, Raving, and other Complaints being greatly augmented, the Caſe ſeems to be much more deſperate than ever. But theſe Commotions which follow upon the Uſe of the Bark in this Stage of the Fever, are more dangerous in

in Appearance than Reality; and ſo far from being alarmed at the Sight of them, I commonly give Expectation that a Remiſſion with profuſe Evacuations will happen the next Evening; at the ſame Time giving poſitive Aſſurances that if the Patient takes as much Bark in that Interval, as he did in the former, he will either have no more Fits, or moderate ones, which will quickly yield to the ſame Sort of Management. CHAP. III.

By this Method, when Aſſiſtance is timely called, the moſt formidable Kinds of intermitting and remitting Tertians, whether appearing in their own proper Colours, or perſonating other Diſtempers, may be certainly and ſpeedily brought to a happy Concluſion about the End of the firſt Week or beginning of the Second.

But if the Fever has been neglected in the Beginning, and you are not called till about the third or fourth Period; when by the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors, ſtrong Vomits, or violent Exerciſe, the Bowels

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are inflamed; or for want of ſeaſonable Evacuations, the firſt Paſſages are overcharged with corrupted Gall, and other putrid Matter; the Fits tedious and ſubintrant; or perhaps attended with a *Stupor*, *Syncope*, *Cholera Morbus*, cold Sweats, and great Weakneſs. Theſe, indeed, are terrible Caſes, yet ſuch as too frequently happen, and involve the Phyſician in the greateſt Perplexity. So many Indications and Contraindications preſent themſelves at the ſame time, that by obviating one Symptom you hazard the Increaſe of another*: Nor, under ſuch Circumſtances, is it eaſy to lay down Rules for managing the Sick: All that can be with Safety adviſed, is, to palliate

* Sæpiſſime ad ægrotos vocatus, tantam tamque confuſam, mirabar, ſymptomatum turbam, ut purgatio ne, an venæſectio vel neutra, imprimis foret eligenda decernere anceps et ſummi ponderis negotium eſſet. Nec doctorum, ut graviſſimorum, conſilia poterant in illis caſibus ſuffragari, quin in Alterutra operatione tentanda adhuc extaret ambiguitas.

Guidet. de tertian. autumn. apud Bianch. hiſt. Hepat. par. iii. p. 287.

the

the moſt preſſing Complaints in the Manner hereafter propoſed; in the mean Time carefully watching the Evening, the Night, and the early Part of the Morning, for a Remiſſion; and the Moment it offers, to fly to the Bark as to the only Remedy which can avert the impending Danger. CHAP. III.

If the Patient ſeems ſtrong enough to bear Purging, I divide an Ounce or ſix Drachms of *Sal Catharticum amarum*, and half an Ounce of Bark, into four equal Parts, and order one to be taken every two Hours: The effect of this is, that the next Fit is mitigated, and an Intermiſſion commonly enſues, in which the Bark without the Purgative muſt be repeated to finiſh the Cure*.

* Si tamen vacuatione opus ſit, et ab urgente febre, tempus ad exhibendum catharticum denegetur, poſt V. S. cortex Peruvianus, cum purgante medicamento idoneo conjunctus, ſtatim exhibeatur.

GEOFFR. Mat. Med. vol. ii. p. 188.

Tuto igitur in perniciosis his frebibus, febrifugum quocunque tempore potiſſimum purgantibus immixtum propinetur

BIANCH. Hiſt. hep. par. iii. p. 287.

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But if the Patient is ſo exceſſively feeble, that there is a manifeſt Riſk of his dying in the next Period of the Fever, inſtead of the *Sal Catharticum*, I give the Bark with Cordials (among which Wine is by much the beſt) and endeavour to have ſix or ſeven Drachms of it taken in the Space of ten or twelve Hours; having found by Experience that the Paroxyſms, if a ſmaller Quantity is given, too frequently come on earlier than uſual, and make all Attempts to preſerve Life unſucceſsful*.

When the Sick are out of Danger, and have recovered a ſufficient Degree of Strength, Bleeding and Purging may ſafely be directed, notwithſtanding the Uſe of the Bark, if theſe Evacuations are

* For which Reaſon, in ſuch deplorable Caſes, TORTI orders half an Ounce or ſix Drachms of Bark to be ſwallowed at once; which he affirms is much more powerful than the ſame Quantity divided into ſeveral Doſes.

Vid. Therap. Spec. l. iii. c. iii.

indicated;

indicated; and ſo far is opening the Belly occaſionally from bringing on a Relapſe, that thoſe who have had the beſt Opportunities of making the Trial*, have found it to be the moſt probable Means of preventing a Return of the Fever. CHAP. III.

This is the Method of uſing the *Cortex*, into which I at length fell, after trying a

* Qui dictitant febrem per corticem Peruvianum deletam, ſi poſtea Cathartica propinentur, revocari, hoſce toto quidem cœlo hallucinari, aſſidua nos docuit experientia, qua ægros poſt exhibitum corticem a febre liberos, per ſubrogata purgantia tutius a relapſu præcaveri recognovimus.

BLANCH. Hiſt. hep. par. iii. p. 283.

Mixtionem Rhabarbari cum Chinâ ipſe ego apud Italos, xx circiter abhinc annis, primus fauſtam proſperamque hiſce in caſibus expertus fui, felicemque exitum, cum aliis, per epiſtolas communicavi.

Lancif. lib. ii. epid iv. c. vi.

Cortex cum rhabarbaro anno 1710, non ea felicitate ſtimulabat alvum, qua anno 1708 & 1709, et propterea opus erat illius remedii uſum grandioribus catharticis interrumpere.

Lanc. epid. iv. c. viii.

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great Variety of others. Sometimes, indeed, extreme Weakneſs, or ſome formidable Symptom, obliged me to have Recourſe to it in the ſecond Period of the Fever; but I never choſe to give it before the third, nor to delay it after the fourth, in all Caſes of any Conſequence, provided there was a proper Interval for its Adminiſtration; and with its Aſſiſtance, if the Patients were not altogether exhauſted, I had the Pleaſure of ſeeing them happily reſcued from Tertians of the moſt malignant Kind, ſuch as the *Lipyria*, *Aſſodes*, *Febris Syncopalis*, *&c.* What the Poet ſays on a different Occaſion* being literally true in the preſent Caſe.

Hi motus, et hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compreſſa quieſcunt.

And the more Experience I had of the Bark, the more I was convinced of both its Innocency and Efficacy; ſo that I heartily wiſh I had always given it with

* VIRGIL, Georg. iv.

as

as much Freedom as I did during the laſt ſeven Years of my Stay in *Minorca*: But the Prejudices againſt this Medicine, which I had early imbibed from ſome of the moſt approved Authors, made me for a long time uſe it with too much Diffidence*. CHAP. III.

In the firſt Place, I ſuſpected that the Relapſes, ſo frequent from *July* to *January*, were in ſome Meaſure owing to the general Uſe of the Bark: And as I obſerved,

* Major medentium pars apud noſtrates, ut vulgi calumniis, et aſſiduis ægrorum querimoniis ſe ſubducerent, in hac tempeſtate ad Peruvianum corticem confugere: At parum proſpere; nam in pernicioſos ſcopulos ægrotantes ſuos perſæpe deduxere. Uſu febrifugi, per aliquot dies, equidem latebat ſub cinere doloſo ignis, verum poſtliminio violenter recrudeſcebat.

Ramaz. Conſ. epid. 1690.

Adverte quæſo mi Nepos, et diligenter obſerva febres intermittentes poſt epotam chinam nunquam ad veram et perfectam apyrexiam pertingere, qualis contingit, quando natura ſponte per ſudorem aut alias vias acceſſionem diſcutit, &c. &c. &c.

Ramaz. de uſu & abuſu chinæ.

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that the greateſt Number of Tertians went away of their own Accord in a Fortnight's Time, I thought it would be more advantageous to the Patient to ſuffer a few Paroxyſms, and, when no immediate Danger appeared, to wait the ſpontaneous Termination of the Fever, than to hazard a Return by having it prematurely ſuppreſſed: but afterwards, by comparing a Number of Caſes which had terminated of their own Accord, with others wherein the Bark had been given, I evidently ſaw that thoſe were moſt liable to a Relapſe whoſe Strength had been moſt impaired by the primary Fever, whether they had been cured by Art or Nature; ſo that a Delay in giving the Bark, ſeems frequently to have produced the Effects aſcribed to its having been uſed too early.

Beſides, while I was waiting for the ſpontaneous *Criſes*, even in Caſes where the Mildneſs of the Fits, and the Length of the Intermiſſions, afforded the moſt flattering Hopes of a favourable Iſſue, I now

now and then had the Mortification to find my Patient unexpectedly ſeized with a violent malignant Paroxyſm, attended by a *Stupor*, Speechleſſneſs, and apoplectick Symptoms, which ſeldom indeed proved fatal immediately, but were often ſucceeded by ſuch inſuperable Weakneſs, that the Bark could not be adminiſtered, or was given unſucceſsfully, ſo that he died in the next Period of the Fever. The firſt two or three Accidents of this Kind I was willing to impute to ſome concealed Irregularity in the Uſe of the Non-naturals; but I have ſince been taught by too many Inſtances, that during the Months of *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, it is very common for theſe fallacious Fevers about the End of their ſecond Week, ſuddenly to change from the mildeſt to the moſt formidable Aſpect; and conſequently that it is dangerous to permit their continuing ſo long. The Repetition of ſuch Accidents firſt induced me to think of writing on this Subject; conſidering it as an indiſpenſable Duty to point

out

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out the Danger of ſuch Omiſſions, to Practitioners of leſs Experience, in order to prevent them from being miſled by the plauſible Theory of ſome Authors, and the poſitive Aſſertions of others, though delivered in ſo dogmatical a Manner, as if they were wholly the Reſult of careful Obſervation. So that I muſt inculcate it as a Rule of the utmoſt importance in the Cure of theſe epidemical Tertians, never to wait longer than the End of the firſt Week, or the Beginning of the ſecond, for their ſpontaneous Terminations, but without farther Delay to apply to the Bark.

Secondly, Before I learned, by obſerving the Courſe of theſe Fevers when left to themſelves, that it is cuſtomary for them, in their Progreſs, to vary their Type, and increaſe in Violence to the third, fourth, or fifth Periods, I ſuſpected that the haſty Adminiſtration of the Bark not only produced the Inflammation of the Bowels, *Delirium*, and other bad Symptoms, which ſupervene about the Height of

of the Diſeaſe, but likewiſe occaſioned the Paroxyſm to double, or perhaps continue without Remiſſion*; whereas the Fact CHAP. III.

* Chinam chinæ dare impuro corpore, id eſt in principiis morborum, nullis precedentibus ſignis coctionis, et corpore non purgato, piaculum eſt in Aere romano; methodus damnabilis ac pernicioſæ. Dicunt multi dandum eſſe, ut impetus ſymptomatum tunc furentium coerceatur ac refrænetur; ut inde æger, ſymptomatum ſopita vi, diutius poſſit morbo reſiſtere. At ſi tu loco frænandorum ſymptomatum, parvos humores per chinam chinæ in aliquo viſcere figas, ac concludas, & ita internam parias inflammationem, ut frequentiſſime obſervari, nonne tu culpandus eris? Nonne tu reus necis lege aquilia puniendus?—Febricitantes meos curo per leges coctionis & criſium—et raro cum recidivâ: quam recidivam ſingulis momentis ab uſu chinæ chinæ expectato.

BAGL. de Fib. Mot. Spec. c. xiii.

Pariter rubris exiſtentibus urinis, et ſupra modum tincti, cave cane pejus et angue, ne chinam chinæ præſcribas, ſive ſint acutæ ſivr ſint intermittentes febres; nam acutæ, facta internâ inflammatione ſtatim præcipitabunt in deterius; intermittentes vero ſtatim fient continuæ, graves, periculoſæ; quare ſi in ali s morbis, certe quando iſti conjunctam habent urinam nimis rubram, patiens, longa, prudenſque humorum coctio, ſemper

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Fact is, that many Tertians which intermit during the firſt Week, are very apt of their own Accord, to become continual Fevers in the ſecond, and extend to the ſeventeenth or one-and-twentieth Day, or farther, before an Intermiſſion is again perceptible; but if any interval, however obſcure, appears about the fifth or ſeventh Days, and you can give them five or ſix Drachms of Bark as above directed, you will probably obtain a more perfect Remiſſion in the next Period; during which the like Quantity muſt be given; and thus by repeating the Remedy as Opportunity offers, the Diſeaſe may be brought to an End, about the ninth, eleventh, or thirteenth Day. Nor are we to heſitate in giving the Bark, upon Account of the

ſemper expectanda; ſi ſecus feceris, vel mortem vel longos et incurabiles morbos expectato. Romæ ſcribimus in Aere Romano—ſancte fateor fere centies hujuſmodi veritatem expertus ſum, Romæ in ægrotantibus et ſæpe cum magno animi mærore, quando medicos in contrariam ire ſententiam obſervabam.

BAGL. Prax. Med. p. 71, &c.

Crudity

Crudity and Redneſs of the Urine, which I have frequently obſerved to become paler, turn cloudy, or let fall a Sediment, by the Uſe of this Medicine. CHAP. III.

Thirdly, I was a long time in doubt, whether the Bark might be given without Prejudice, while the firſt Paſſages were full of vitious Humours, and the Bowels were inflamed, or affected with inveterate Obſtructions*; but I have now good Reaſon

* Vid. BOERHAAV. Aphor. 767.

Nonnulli in his caſibus (nempe tritæophyis, hemitritæis et aliis malignis tertianis) ſolent more ſolito chinam chinæ præſcribere; quo autem cum ſucceſſu, pluribus in locis hujus operis animadverti. Nam hoc remedium impuro corpori dare, ſæpe in ægroti perniciem vertitur; potiſſimum in maximo apparatu humorum in meſenterio.

BAGL. Prax. Med. p. 58.

Romæ ſcribo et in Aere romano: Et ideo garriant quicquid velint chinæ chinæ fautores: aliis forſan in urbibus egregium eſt remedium, hic noxium experior.

BAGL. Ibid.

Si chinam dederis (ut fataliter plurimi faciunt) ventre adhuc humoribus onuſto, tria expectato, aut inflammationem,

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Reaſon for aſſerting, that in theſe very Caſes this Medicine is of the greateſt Uſe; as it averts ſudden Death, and gains us Time to join with it other Means towards compleating a Cure. For the Quantity of acrimonious Contents in the *Primæ Viæ* is the Effect of the Alteration produced in the circulating Fluids by the Fever; and the longer this continues the more Impurities will be accumulated, till at laſt they bring on a violent *Cholera Morbus*; or perhaps make their Way through the Lacteals into the Habit, and there occaſion very fatal Effects; all which might have been prevented by the Uſe of the Bark, which removes the Cauſe of theſe Impurities by putting a Stop to the Fever; and

tionem, aut lentam ac diuturnam febrem, aut mortem. Obſerva bene, et ſi falſa dixero, me redarguas. Romæ ſcribo et in Aere romano.

BAGL. de Fib. Motr. c. xiii.

In ſemitertiana (inquit HOFFMANNUS) omittantur pulveres adſtringentes nec non cortex chinæ, &c.

Med. Rat. tom. 4. § i. c. v.

by

by corroborating the Solids, enables them to throw off the excrementitious Fluids by the proper Emunctories.

Inflammations of the *Abdominal Viſcera* are likewiſe natural Effects of Tertian Fevers: For we find that they often come on by little and little, and increaſe with every Paroxyſm, till at laſt they end in a Gangrene: Whereas the *Cortex*, by bringing the Fever to a ſpeedy Concluſion, impedes the farther Progreſs of the Inflammation; ſo that it afterwards goes off gradually of its own Accord, as I have had Occaſion to obſerve in a Multitude of Inſtances where acute fixed Pains, Tenſion, and other Symptoms, made the Nature of the Diſeaſe too plain to be doubted of.

When the Bowels are obſtructed, we are told * that the Fever ſhould be permitted to continue, in order to remove the Obſtruction; and this in many Caſes

* VANSWIET. in Aph. BOERHAAV. 767.

may

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may be adviſeable: But at the ſame Time it is well known, that if the obſtructing Matter be ſuddenly diſſolved and puſhed into the Blood, it is capable of occaſioning the moſt terrible Effects*. And therefore I have commonly found it expedient, in Perſons troubled with hard overgrown Livers and Spleens, to prevent the Repetition of long, ſevere, burning Paroxyſms, leſt worſe Conſequences ſhould enſue. After the Sick recovered their Strength, I endeavoured to reduce the Swellings of the Belly, by the Uſe of ſaponaceous Gum Pills, waſhed down with an Infuſion of Juniper Berries.

When there is an icteritious Colour in the Eyes, we are likewiſe told †, that the *Cortex* ſhould not be adminiſtered; tho' in my Opinion, it is for the moſt Part dangerous to delay it, after the firſt Appearance of that Symptom; which is

* Aph. BOERHAAV. 1104.

† VANSWIET. ubi ſupr. & HUXHAM on Fevers.

often

often ſucceeded by a Yellowneſs of the whole Body, ariſing in this as well as in other malignant * Fevers from a total Corruption, or gangrenous Diſpoſition of the Maſs of Blood, and is too frequently the Harbinger of Death.

Upon the Whole, I am convinced that the unhappy *Metaſtaſes*, which ſome have obſerved to follow the Uſe of the Bark †, are exceeding rare, and ought rather to be aſcribed to other Cauſes than to this Medicine. And I will venture to affirm, that more bad Conſequences enſue from giving it too late than too ſoon; Proſtration of Strength, ſudden Death, or the moſt obſtinate chronick Diſeaſes, if the Sick recover, being the uſual Effects of Delay: Whereas the worſt that commonly happens from the too early uſe of it is, that it does not at once reſtrain the Paroxyſms, like a Charm, without any ſen-

* See WARREN on the malignant Fever of *Barbadoes*, p. xii.

† Med. Eſſays, vol. iv. art: xxiv.

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ſible Evacuation, as it frequently does, when given after the Fever has arrived naturally to its Height, and begins to decline of its own Accord.

Having delivered the general Method of treating Tertians, it is needleſs to ſay much about their Symptoms; as they commonly diſappear with the Fever itſelf, and ſeldom require a ſeparate Cure. Nevertheleſs, it will not be amiſs to take Notice of a few, which I have found the moſt troubleſome.

In the firſt Stage of the Paroxyſms, acute Pains in the Back and Limbs, with and without *Rigors* or Chilneſs, frequently happen; and I have ſometimes known them ſo intolerable, and accompanied with ſuch inexpreſſible Anxiety, that Perſons of the ſoundeſt Judgment and Morality have been in Hazard of deſtroying themſelves to get rid of it. Before I was aware that theſe Pains were the Fore-runners of Tertian Paroxyſms, I commonly had recourſe

recourſe to Bleeding, and without obſerving it was attended with any ill Effect: But of late Years they never alarmed me, being well aſſured they would go away of themſelves, as the hot Fit advanced.

The Vomiting and *Nauſea*, after waſhing the Stomach two or three Times with warm Water, is commonly allayed by Draughts of Salt of Wormwood, Lemon-Juice and Mint-Water. And if a conſtant Vomiting or Purging hinders the Bark from being retained, ſmall Doſes of *Laudanum* ſhould be joined with it: But a moderate bilious Diſcharge is commonly beneficial, and therefore ſhould never be ſuppreſſed.

Reſtleſſneſs and Head-achs, are the inſeparable Companions of the hot Fit; ſo that the Sick muſt either be encouraged to bear them with Patience, or muſt be amuſed with ſome innocent Preſcription till the Sweats carry them off. When the Head-achs are conſtant and troubleſome in the Apyrexies, I order the Limbs

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to be frequently bathed in warm Water, and Cataplasms of Horse-radish and Leaven to be applied to the Soles of the Feet.

Hæmorrhages of the Nose are often of signal Service, in removing the obstinate Head-achs, and Pains in the abdominal *Viscera*, whether they are *e directo* or not; though for the most part they happen from the Nostril of that Side, in which the Pains are fixed; for which Reason they ought not to be hastily stopt, unless they continue too long, or come at Time of great Weakness.

When the Belly is sore and painful to the Touch, Glysters, and warm Fomentations, give great Relief. When the Pains are extremely violent, Bleeding must be repeated: but during the hot Weather, we must not be too free with the Lancet after the fourth Period of the Distemper; as the Weakness commonly is then too great to admit of any such Evacuation with Safety.

If

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If the Patient continues comatous and ſtupified longer than ordinary, we muſt endeavour to rouſe him from that lethargick State by ſcarifying, cupping, and bliſtering the Neck and Back.

Troubleſome Hickups often ceaſe, upon applying Cupping-Glaſſes without Scarification to the Pit of the Stomach, and giving ſmall Doſes of *Laudanum* with *Tincture of Caſtor*.

If acute Pain and Pulſation in the Hip, point out that a critical Abſceſs is about to be formed there (a Caſe that hath occurred to me five or ſix Times) it muſt be brought forward by Cupping-Glaſſes, and Cataplaſms applied to the Place; and as ſoon as a Fluctuation can be perceived, it muſt be opened by a deep Inciſion; otherwiſe, the Matter being lodged under the poſterior double Edge of the *Glutæus externus*, inſtead of pointing outwards, may inſinuate itſelf betwixt the Muſcles of the Thigh; or may perhaps work its

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Way into the Cavity of the *Pelvis*, by the Hole through which the *Muſculus Pyriformis*, and the ſciatick Nerve paſs out; which ſeemed to be the Caſe in one Man, who had firſt an Abſceſs in his right Hip, and ſome Time afterwards another in the left, and died conſumptive from the immoderate Diſcharge.

Parotids muſt alſo be brought to ſuppurate as ſoon as poſſible: But theſe are not very common in *Minorca*; nor are they much to be wiſhed for, being oftener ſymptomatical than critical.

To conclude, as Tertians perſonate almoſt all Diſtempers, ſo there are but few Diſorders to which the human Body is incident, that will not ſometimes appear in the Courſe of theſe Fevers; and theſe, when importunate, muſt be mitigated, as in other acute Diſeaſes.

It has been already remarked, that whether the Fever is cured by Art or Nature,

ture, there is a Hazard of its returning within a Fortnight or three Weeks; nor could I ever fall upon any certain Method of preventing one Relapſe after another, till the cold Weather, which commonly ſets in about *Chriſtmas*, had braced the Solids, and given them ſufficient Strength to throw off the excrementitious Humours by the proper Out-lets; for which Reaſon I always adviſed thoſe who were attacked in the Beginning of the Seaſon, to leave the Iſland, if their Circumſtances would permit, and not to return until the Spring; And there are many Inſtances of Perſons being greatly recovered by the Change of Air, even in the firſt two or three Days of their being at Sea. But if they were obliged to remain in the Iſland, the beſt Chance they had of eſcaping a Relapſe was to take a Doſe of the *Cortex* every Morning and Evening for ſeveral Weeks; and now and then a gentle Purgative, if a Bitterneſs in the Mouth, Loſs of Appetite, Swimming in the Head, or Sickneſs at the Stomach, the common Forerunners of it, ſhould be perceived.

But if, notwithſtanding all Precautions the Fever returns, the Patient muſt be treated as in the firſt Attack; with this Difference, that as Relapſes are attended with leſs Heat and Inflammation, Bleeding, eſpecially in the Fit, muſt be uſed with more Caution, or altogether omitted, and Vomits may be given with greater Freedom. And, as they happen moſtly in a cooler Seaſon, they do not threaten ſuch immediate Deſtruction, and conſequently may be longer truſted without the Bark, if you are diſpoſed to attempt a Cure by other Methods; though that Remedy muſt never be delayed when the Fits are violent or protracted. In this Manner the Patient muſt be content to go on till the Turn of the Year alters the Conſtitution of his Body, and reſtores him to his former Health.

It has been inſinuated by ſome, that a long continued Uſe of the Bark, was liable to bring on nervous Complaints and Lowſpiritedneſs: but in the Multitude of Caſes, wherein I have been obliged

to

to make Uſe of it, I have not been able to diſcover that it had theſe or any other ill Effects, when given in the Manner above-mentioned. And as to its occaſioning Dropſies, I do not remember to have met with above one Inſtance theſe ten Years, where there was a Poſſibility of alledging, it gave Riſe to that Diſtemper.

It is not uncommon for a Looſeneſs to come on in the room of a Relapſe. Sometimes inſtead of a Tertian, a Quartan ſupervenes; which nevertheleſs may be ſpeedily taken off by the Bark; but if left to Nature alone it will probably continue to the Spring; or perhaps firſt turn to a double Quartan, and afterward to a triple Quartan; which, as CELSUS obſerves, is a dangerous Diſtemper*.

With reſpect to the Tertians, which now and then appear at other Times of the Year, they are more of a chronick

* Lib iii. c. xv.

Diſpoſition

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Diſpoſition than thoſe of the Summer and Autumn; the cold Fits being longer, the hot Fits leſs ſevere, and the Intermiſſions, more regular and perfect. Add to this, that they are not ſo commonly attended with critical Eruptions about the Mouth; nor do the Sick diſcharge ſuch Quantities of Gall either upwards or downwards; and the Urine oftener depoſites a lateritious Sediment: But ſo far is this Sediment from being the *Criterion* of Intermittents, that I have frequently ſeen it in Pleuriſies, and other inflammatory Fevers; while in both Tertians and Quartans, I have, for the moſt Part, found the Urine clear without any Separation; and in Tertians the Sediment was oftener more like Chalk than Brick-duſt.

Thus have I given the Hiſtory of theſe Fevers, collected from an almoſt infinite Number of Caſes, carefully minuted in the Chambers of the Sick, without truſting to Memory, or regarding what others had ſaid on the Subject before me, or advancing

vancing any Thing, but from reiterated Examination. And the Obſervations relating to the Cure, which are by much the moſt material, have been confirmed again and again by the Experience of all who have practiſed Phyſic with Attention, among either the *Engliſh* or *Spaniſh* Inhabitants of *Minorca*; ſo that I am in hopes theſe Remarks will not be altogether uſeleſs to the Publick. It is well known, that contagious intermittent and remittent Fevers of the Tertian Kind, are anniverſary Diſtempers in ſeveral of the warmer Climates both in *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America*; and even in the Northern Parts of *Europe*, they are often epidemical after extraordinary hot dry Summers*. By all I have been able to learn of them from Authors, there is a great Analogy among them every where: And though in ſome

* HOFFM Med. Rat. tom. iv. cap. iv. ſect. i. SHORT's Hiſtory of the Weather, *&c.* Anno Domini 1237. 1540. 1558. 1574. 1652. 1657. 1669. WINTRINGHAM, Anno 1719, and VANSWIET. Comment. in Aph. BOERHAAV. 767.

Places

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Places they may require more or leſs copious Evacuations, than we find beneficial in *Minorca*, yet I am perſuaded it may ſafely be laid down, as a general Rule in all Caſes of Danger, to give the Bark liberally and without Heſitation about the third or fourth Period of the Diſeaſe, whether Evacuations have been previouſly uſed or not. Which Practice is agreeable to the Obſervations of the ableſt and moſt experienced Phyſicians of different Nations; ſuch as MORTON* and SYDENHAM† in *England*, BARTHOLIN‡ in *Denmark*, HOFFMAN‖ in *Germany*, GEOFFROY§ in *France*, RODRIGUEZ**, and many others, in *Spain*, GUIDETTUS and BIANCHI in *Piedmont*††, TORTI in *Modena*‡‡, MUSITANUS‖‖ in *Naples*,

* Exercit de morb. acut.
† Epiſt. reſpon. I.
‡ Ephemerid. German.
‖ Med. Rat. tom. iv. § i- c. i. obſ. 5.
§ Mater. Med. tom. ii.
** Palæſtr. Med. tom. ii. Diſc. 12.
†† Hiſt. Hep. part. iii.
‡‡ Therapeut. ſpecial. Sparſim.
‖‖ Pyretolog. c. xxiii.

and

and TRAVERSARIUS § in *Pesaro*; nay even in *Aere Romano*, where BAGLIVI declaimed against the Use of the Bark with so much Passion, LANCISI * has of late Years, as well as the Cardinal de LUGO † and Father FABRI ‡ formerly, had incontestible Proofs of its being not only an innocent, but a necessary, powerful Remedy in the Cure of Tertian Fevers. CHAP. III.

§ Apud Lancis. l. ii. epid. iv. c. viii.
* Epid. Sparsim.
† Antym. Conyg. pulv. peruv. vind.
‡ Id. Ibid.

CHAP.

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Of the RASH, ESSERE, *and* CHOLERA MORBUS.

CHAP. IV. HAVING given an Account of Tertian Fevers, which was the chief Deſign of this Treatiſe, I ſhall endeavour to bring my Remarks on the other epidemical Diſeaſes, into as narrow Bounds as poſſible, by paſſing over ſuch Circumſtances as are taken Notice of by the Generality of Authors.

The cutaneous Eruption which we call the Raſh, or prickly Heat, is the *Sudamina* or *Papulæ Sudoris* of the *Romans*, and the ἰδρῶα of HIPPOCRATES*, who juſtly places it among the Summer Diſeaſes; it being ſo frequent in warm Countries,

* Aphor. § iii. No. 21.

that

that few People eſcape having more or leſs of it during the hot Weather; though Children are much more affected by it than others. It conſiſts of numerous minute Pimples, or rather ſmall, round, red Spots, juſt perceivable by the Touch, as a Kind of Roughneſs on the Skin, which break out on different Parts of the Body, eſpecially after Exerciſe or drinking cold Water.

This Eruption is commonly looked upon as a Sign of Health; and indeed while it continues freſh on the Skin, no Inconveniency ariſes from it except a frequent Itching: But if accidentally the Pimples are driven in, by catching Cold, bathing in the Sea, or any other Error in the Non-naturals, the Caſe too often becomes dangerous. And I have conſtantly obſerved, that thoſe who had a great deal of this Eruption in the Summer, were ſubject either to Fluxes, Hæmorrhages from the Noſe, or Fevers, upon the Alteration of Weather about the autumnal Equinox.

Where-

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Wherefore, I commonly adviſed them, as ſoon as the ſlighteſt Signs of a Retroceſſion appeared (ſuch as Sickneſs, Headach, and preternatural Heat) to loſe ſome Blood immediately, and make uſe of mild Catharticks, vegetable Food, and cooling aceſcent Liquors: By which Means, the bad Conſequences abovementioned, if I am not greatly deceived, have been frequently prevented, notwithſtanding the vulgar Prejudices againſt Evacuations in this and other ſimilar Caſes.

The *Eſſere*, ſo called by the *Arabians* who firſt deſcribed them, though not uncommon in *Minorca*, appear much more ſeldom than the *Raſh*. They are hard, flat Tubercles, of a pale Colour and different Forms, and break out chiefly while one is warm in Bed, ſometimes on one Part, ſometimes on another, occaſioning ſuch an intolerable Itching, that it is impoſſible to refrain from ſcratching, and the more they are rubbed the larger they become. They ſeldom continue out above

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an Hour or two at a Time, but ſuddenly vaniſh of themſelves, the Skin recovering its natural Colour, and come back again as unexpectedly as they went off; the Patient having more or leſs Anxiety about the Pit of the Stomach, during the Time of their diſappearing. The *Spaniards* call them *Ronchados*, from *Roncho* a Nettle in the *Caſtilian* Language, they having exactly the Appearance of Swellings occaſioned by the Sting of Nettles: In *Minorca* they go by the Name of *Favas*, probably from their frequently reſembling Beans in Shape and Magnitude.

It is commonly allowed by Authors, and not without Reaſon, that thoſe who have this Sort of Eruption, ſhould make uſe of Bleeding, Purging, and proper Alteratives; otherwiſe a Fever is liable to enſue*.

The *Eſſere*, as has been already obſerved, often accompany Tertian Fevers, and appear moſt commonly in the hot Fit.

* Vid. Sennert. lib. v. part i. cap. xxvi.

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Sometimes I have ſeen them ſo numerous that the whole Body was disfigured by them, and painted in many Places with all the Colours of the Rain-bow. In a few ſuch Inſtances, which contrary to Expectation proved ſuddenly mortal, the Patient's Death ſeemed to be occaſioned by theſe fiery Puſtules being accidentally thrown upon the Brain, inſtead of the Skin. For which Reaſon, wherever I met with them in great Abundance, I took Care to make as liberal Evacuations as the Strength and Age of the Patient would permit, and proceeded ſpeedily to give the Bark; which effectually cures both them and the Fever.

As to the *Cholera Morbus*, it muſt be managed according to the Method firſt hinted by HIPPOCRATES*, and of late deſcribed more fully by SYDENHAM †. To which I muſt add, that if feveriſh

* Choleræ morbo conferunt, ſi quidem dolor adſit, anodyna; venter autem ſuperior, tum inferior potionibus humectantibus curandus.

HIP. de Affect.

† De Morb. Acut § iv. c. ii.

Com-

Complaints, or fixed Pains in the Belly or Sides come on, after the Evacuation is ſtopt, (as is frequently the Caſe) it will be neceſſary to bleed and keep the Belly open. CHAP. IV.

The *Spaniſh* Phyſicians have often aſſured me, that they found nothing more beneficial in violent deplorable *Choleras* than drinking of cold Water. Which Practice is recommended by many of the Ancients*.

When the *Cholera Morbus* returns periodically, like a Tertian, it muſt be cured as theſe Fevers are; but it denounces much more Danger when it attends the Fits about the third or fourth Period, than it does in the Beginning of the Diſeaſe.

* Sin autem omnia antiqua ſtercora dejecta fuerint, et bilioſi humores tranſierint, bilioſuſque, vomitus et diſtentio adſit, faſtidium, anxietas, virium labefactatio, tunc frigidæ aquæ Cyathi duo aut tres propinandi ſunt ad ventris aſtrictionem, ut retrogradus humorum curſus cohibeatur, atque ſtomachus ardens refrigeretur. Aſſidue vero id, quum potam aquam vomuerit, facito.

Aret. Cappad. de curat. M. A. l. ii. c. iv. See likewiſe Cæl. Aurel. de morb. acut. l. iii. c. xxi.

CHAP. V.

Of the DYSENTERY.

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BY peruſing the Accounts which I kept of the Sick, while Dyſenteries were epidemical in *Minorca*, I find that they began three different Ways.

Firſt, Sharp indigeſted Humours flowing from the Stomach, or (what ſeems to be more frequently the Caſe) an increaſed Secretion of the Bile and other Liquids neceſſary for Chylification, produce a ſimple Looſeneſs; which gradually waſhes off the *Mucus* from the Inteſtines, erodes their Membranes, and at laſt brings on ſevere Gripes with bloody Stools.

Secondly,

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Secondly, Others are ſeized with *Horrors*, *Rigors*, and all the Train of feveriſh Symptoms, which commonly attend the firſt Attack of *acute* Diſeaſes; and in a ſhort Time afterwards, a painful frequent Evacuation of Slime ſtreaked with Blood, enſues.

Thirdly, Others have no proceeding Fever, but are ſeized at firſt with a Twiſting of the Guts, which (as they expreſs it) draws up their Bowels into Knots; and many, inſtead of griping Pains, which ſhift from Place to Place, and come at Intervals, have acute fixed ones in ſome particular Part of the Belly, which occaſion Complaints as various as their Seat; ſome being tormented with Stitches about the baſtard Ribs, interrupting their breathing freely, as in the Pleuriſy; others with a Pain reaching from the one *Hypochondrium* to the other, cutting them, as it were, in two; while others complain only of a Pain about the *Pelvis*, with a conſtant, fruitleſs, Straining to Stool; though the Body is, for

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the moſt Part, coſtive, or diſcharges nothing but bloody Slime.

But in which ſoever of theſe Ways Dyſenteries begin, in Proceſs of Time the Caſe comes to be pretty much the ſame; the Inteſtines are irritated, inflamed, and ulcerated; a Fever, for the moſt Part of the periodical Kind, comes on; the conſtant *Stimulus* in the Bowels diminiſhes the cutaneous Diſcharges; and, of Courſe, a greater Proportion of Fluids is thrown upon the Guts; the Flux increaſes, and what is diſcharged becomes more ichorous, and offenſive to the Smell; the Strength decays; and Death, or a tedious Recovery, is commonly the Conſequence.

Upon opening the Bodies of the Dead, I have conſtantly found the great Guts either entirely mortified, or partly inflamed, partly mortified, the *Rectum* being generally moſt affected: in many I have ſeen ſcirrhous Tubercles ſtraitening the Cavity of the *Colon* in ſeveral Places; in

a few, there were ſmall Abſceſſes in the cellular Membrane of the *Peritoneum* contiguous to the *Colon* and *Rectum*; ſometimes the ſmall Guts were perfectly ſound in Appearance: but more frequently their lower Part was inflamed, the Convolutions being often preternaturally connected to each other by Membranes, as the Lungs ſometimes are to the *Pleura*. In two People the *Omentum* was almoſt entirely waſted (the ſmall Remains of it being quite black) while purulent Water was found in the Cavity of the *Abdomen*; in ſeveral it was inflamed and adhered both to the Guts and *Peritoneum*; for the moſt Part the Gall-Bladder was full of dark Bile, and the Spleen, more or leſs, in a putrid Condition. CHAP. V.

Almoſt all the Dyſenteries, which fell under my Obſervation, unleſs they were ſpeedily cured in the Beginning, at beſt proved obſtinate, and too frequently fatal, in ſpite of the many boaſted Specificks for this Diſtemper; for which Reaſon, when-

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ever they are epidemical, the utmoſt Diligence ſhould be uſed in applying the proper Remedies before the Strength of the Patient be exhauſted, and the Coats of the Inteſtines too much injured. And even let the utmoſt Care be taken of them never ſo early, the Event is often dubious or unſucceſsful; tho' among the common Soldiers this ſeems frequently to be owing to a want of means for keeping them clean, and Conveniences for eaſing themſelves, without being obliged to get often out of Bed, and expoſe their Bodies to the open Air. Which Conveniences it were to be wiſhed, that thoſe who have the Direction of our Fleets and Armies, would order to be provided both in the Ships and Hoſpitals.

I ſhall not enter upon a minute Deſcription of all the Rules neceſſary to be obſerved in the Cure of Dyſenteries; but only to point out ſuch Methods of treating the Sick, as Experience taught me to be the moſt beneficial.

When

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When they begin like a ſimple *Diarrhœa*, without Fever or fixed Pains in the Belly, the firſt Thing to be done, is to empty the Inteſtines of their acrimonious Contents as ſoon as poſſible: And the moſt efficacious Remedies for this Purpoſe, as far as I know, are the *Radix Ipecacuanhæ*, and the *Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum*. The latter, I uſed to give from five to ten Grains early in the Morning: Of the former, I directed ten or fifteen Grains in Powder, to be divided into three Doſes, and to be taken in the Forenoon at the Interval of two Hours, or an Hour and a half between each Doſe. The moſt common Effect of both was to procure a thorough Evacuation upwards and downwards during the Day; and they often threw the Patient into a Sweat the enſuing Night.

The ſame Remedies I have likewiſe found to be ſerviceable in obſtinate Relapſes of intermittent Fevers: But I prefer the *Ipecacuanhæ*, as being certain in its Operation;

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Operation; whereas the other ſometimes did not produce the intended Diſcharge, at other Times occaſioned greater Commotions than were expected. Nevertheleſs, I muſt acknowledge that now and then, in deſperate Bloody Fluxes, I have known the antimonial Medicine to be ſucceſsful, after every Thing elſe had been tried to no Purpoſe. But I return to the Method of curing them in the Beginning.

At firſt I repeat the abovementioned Evacuations every other Day for three or four Times, and afterwards at greater Intervals, if the Diſeaſe continues; endeavouring, in the mean while, by proper Drinks, to blunt the Acrimony in the firſt Paſſages, and defend their ſenſible Membranes from being eroded; and every Night at Bed-time, I give a ſmall Doſe of Opium, ſufficient to mitigate Pain, procure Reſt, and promote Perſpiration, without keeping the Sick in a conſtant State of Stupidity, or preventing a due Diſcharge by Stool; as I have ſeen ſome

do

do very injudiciouſly by the too liberal Uſe of Anodynes. CHAP. V.

But when the Dyſentery began in the ſecond or third Way above deſcribed, which was commonly the Caſe in the Year 1747, I confided principally in the early Uſe of the antiphlogiſtick Method, with a View to hinder the Guts from being farther inflamed and ulcerated. Wherefore, when I was called in Time to young People, I took away ten or twelve Ounces of Blood immediately, and afterwards repeated the Operation once or twice at proper Intervals, according as the Violence of the Pain and Degree of Fever indicated: At the ſame Time I ordered emollient Glyſters and Fomentations to be frequently made uſe of; and plenty of warm, ſoft, diluent Liquors, for common Drink; ſhunning *Opium* as much as the intolerable Torture of the Diſtemper would permit.

As ſoon as the Fever was ſomewhat abated, and the Violence of the Pains aſ-

ſwaged,

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ſwaged, I next endeavoured to procure a ſufficient Diſcharge by Stool. For it is to be obſerved, that whereever the *Ilium*, *Colon*, or *Rectum* are inflamed, hardened Excrements are, for the moſt Part, either the Cauſe or the Conſequence of the Diſeaſe; nor can we hope for a compleat Recovery while ſuch offenſive Matter remains in the Bowels; wherefore Purgatives of the mildeſt Kind may firſt be made uſe of, ſuch as Whey, weak Broth, ſweet Oil, Solution of *Manna*, *Cremor Tartari*, *&c.* proceeding by Degrees to the more active, till the End propoſed be obtained; after the ſame Manner as we are directed to do, in SYDENHAM's bilious Cholick; which indeed is a Diſeaſe nearly allied to the Dyſenteries I am now treating of, and is always frequent at the Time they are epidemical. In both Caſes, when other Means have failed, ſix or ſeven Grains of *Calomel* with a Grain of *Opium* at Night, after the Uſe of the *Semicupium*, and a purging Apozem made of *Senna*, *Manna*, and *Sal Catharticum* the next Day, have proved

proved ſucceſsful, and brought off a prodigious Quantity of round, hard, fœtid Lumps, to the great Relief of the Patient; nor is it eaſy to conceive how ſo much had been collected, or where it had lodged ſo long, as in ſome Caſes I have obſerved: the Patient having eat nothing for two or three Weeks, that could furniſh much Excrement, and during that Time had taken ſeveral Glyſters and Common Catharticks, which brought away liquid Stools.

Having by ſuch Methods removed the Inflammation of the Inteſtines, and diſlodged their irritating Contents, the Tenderneſs of the Bowels muſt be mitigated by Anodynes, and the Uſe of ſuch Medicines, as ſupply the Want of the inteſtinal *Mucus*.

By theſe Means, Dyſenteries, if taken in Time, have been ſpeedily carried off; as well as the *Teneſmus*, which is a Diſeaſe very nearly allied to the former, and equally

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equally fatal, whatever CELSUS may alledge* to the contrary. But if they were neglected in the Beginning, or did not ſoon yield to the Remedies, above mentioned, the Caſe commonly became inveterate and perplexing; the ſame Medicine which gave Relief to one, often doing Harm to another, as HOFFMAN juſtly obſerves †, In general, it anſwered beſt to avoid ſuch Diet as would afford a large Quantity of putrid, irritating Excrement; to drink plentifully of mild gentle deterſive Balſamicks; to give Liquids of the ſame Kind in Glyſters; in ſhort, to purſue with Diligence the Directions given us by the great BOERHAAVE in his Aphoriſms ‡, with this Addition, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to give *Opium* twice a Day, in order to obtain ſome Reſpite from perpetual Torment, and gradually to increaſe the Doſe, from half a Grain to five or ſix, as Uſe made it familiar; and once or twice

* De Med. lib. iv. c. xxi.
† Med. Rat. t. vi. § ii. c. vii.
‡ No. 966, 976.

a Week or oftener, as the Strength would allow, and the Symptoms indicated, to hinder the acrid Matter from being accumulated in the Inteſtines by giving Glyſters, Catharticks, or ſmall Doſes of *Ipecacuanhæ*.

If by theſe Means the Patient can be kept alive during the firſt ſevere Winter Weather, he ſtands a good Chance of holding out to the Summer, which commonly reſtores him to his former Health, when he muſt be weaned by Degrees from the Uſe of *Opium*; from the Continuance of which Medicine, in ſuch Caſes, I have never found any ill Effects enſue; on the contrary, I could name many People who have been obliged to take it in this Manner from *September* to the following *June*; and as far as I am able to judge, it is to the *Opium* they are chiefly indebted for their Lives, and the perfect Health they at preſent enjoy.

The great Similitude there is in many Reſpects between Tertian Fevers and Dyſenteries,

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Dyſenteries, induced me frequently to make Uſe of the Bark in the laſt named Diſeaſe. When the Fever and Gripes were regularly exaſperated, either every Day or every other Day at ſtated Periods, it has often effectually put a Stop to both; eſpecially if the Exacerbation began with Chillneſs, and terminated in Sweats: At other Times it removed the Fever, the Flux continuing without much Alteration. In ſome Caſes I have given it merely with a View to prevent the Mortification of the Inteſtines in the laſt Stage of the Diſtemper: But I am ſorry to ſay it was ſeldom ſo ſucceſsful as I could have wiſhed.

CHAP. VI.

Of the PLEURISY *and other* INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, *frequent in the Winter and Spring.*

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THE anniverſary epidemical Fevers in *Minorca* may be divided into two Claſſes, which at preſent, for Diſtinction's Sake, we ſhall call the Summer and the Winter Fevers. The former break out in *June* or *July*, and ceaſe about *January*, or ſomewhat ſooner. The latter ſeldom appear before *November*, and are rarely ſeen after the Summer Solſtice; ſo that the one ſeems to be the Offspring of exceſſive Heat; the other of the ſudden Cold, which the North Winds frequently occaſion. And as the ſame Sort of Weather

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recurs regularly every Summer and Autumn; ſo likewiſe do the Diſeaſes: Whereas thoſe of the Winter and Spring, agreeable to the variable Diſpoſition of theſe Seaſons, are neither ſo uniform nor ſo certain; being ſome Years more frequent in one Month, others in another. The Summer Fevers are by much the moſt univerſal, making up two Thirds, or ſometimes three Fourths of the whole annual Diſeaſes, and attacking the Inhabitants of every Rank, whether Natives or Foreigners, without Diſtinction: Whereas the others are leſs injurious to the *Engliſh* than to the *Spaniards*; and eſpecially to the Peaſants, whoſe Houſes are commonly built upon riſing Grounds, and not ſo well adapted for keeping out the piercing Cold of the Winter, as ſheltering them from the Summer's Heat; ſo that I have known particular Corners of the Country almoſt depopulated, while the Towns and Villages eſcaped any remarkable Mortality.

Both

Both theſe Claſſes of Fevers, and indeed almoſt all others which happen in that Climate, whether primary or ſymptomatical Diſeaſes, may be termed periodical, having Remiſſions at Intervals, more or leſs conſiderable: But thoſe of the Summer, as has been already obſerved, generally aſſume ſome one or other of the Tertian Types, being worſe one Day and better the next alternately: Whereas the Winter Fevers, though they often counterfeit Tertians, eſpecially in their Beginning, yet for the moſt part have Exacerbations equally ſtrong every Day, coming on about Noon with or without cold Shiverings, and terminating towards Morning, ſometimes with gentle Sweats, ſometimes without any ſenſible Evacuation.

It may likewiſe be remarked, that as the Summer Fevers are generally complicated with Fluxes and painful Obſtructions in the *Chylopoetick Viſcera*; ſo are thoſe of the Winter, with Coughs, Catarrhs, and topical Inflammations of the

vital Organs, the Brain, the Lungs, the Heart itſelf; and hence it is that the latter are more deſtructive in proportion to their Numbers. Notwithſtanding which, as the former are much more conſtant and univerſal, if we calculate one Year with another, we ſhall find that " the Autumn produces " the moſt acute and moſt fatal Diſeaſes " of any Seaſon; and the Paroxyſms in the " Evenings bear ſome Reſemblance to it. " For as the Day of any particular Diſeaſe, " is to the Year that contains the Period or " Circle of Diſeaſes; ſo is the Paroxyſm " in the Evening to the Autumn*." And indeed the Conformity between ſuch of theſe Diſeaſes as are deſcribed in the Hippocratical Writings and the Appearance of them at this Day in Climates near the Latitude of *Greece*, will be abundantly evident to every one who conſiders the preceding Account with any Degree of Attention.

* HIP. de Morb. Vulg. l. ii.

Having

CHAP. III.

Having premiſed theſe general Reflections, in order to give the cleareſt Idea I can of the Winter Fevers, I ſhall deſcribe them as they appeared during the laſt Month of the Year 1745, and the firſt Part of 1746, when the uncommon Deſtruction they made among the *Engliſh* rendered them more immediately the Object of my Attention; and as the Generality of them is called *Mal de Coſtat* by the Vulgar, and the *Pleuriſy* by Phyſicians, from their being accompanied with Pains in the Side, I have in Compliance to prevailing Cuſtom, retained that Name in the Title of this Chapter, tho' it will appear in the Sequel, that they ought rather to be termed Peripneumonies, agreeable to the Obſervations of ZECHIUS*, HOFFMAN†. and others.

Theſe Pleuriſies began commonly like an Ague Fit, with ſhivering and ſhaking,

* Apud Bonet. Sepulchr. Anat. lib. ii. § iv.
† Med. Rat. tom. iv. § 2. cap iv.

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flying Pains, all over the Body, bilious Vomitings and Purgings, which were ſoon ſucceeded by quick Breathing, immoderate Thirſt, inward Heat, Head-ach, and other feveriſh Symptoms. In a few Hours the Reſpiration became more difficult and laborious; the moſt Part of the Sick being ſeized with Stitches in their Sides, ſtriking upwards to the Clavicle, and Shoulder Blade; obliquely downwards along the Cartilages of the baſtard Ribs; or elſe darting acroſs from the Breaſt-Bone to the *Vertebræ* of the Back; ſo that they could neither cough, nor make a full Inſpiration without great Pain. Many complained chiefly of a Load and Oppreſſion in their Breaſt, as if a Mill-ſtone had been laid upon it; ſome of a Heavineſs and fluttering about the Heart, which at one Time ſeemed to glow with extraordinary Heat, at another to be chilled with Cold, as if it had been dipt in Ice-Water. In a few of the Sick, theſe Complaints preceded the Fever, in others they did not come on till the Day after.

In

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In the Progreſs of the Diſeaſe, it was not uncommon for the Pains to move abont in the Thorax from one Place to another. Sometimes they would ſhift from the Breaſt to the Limbs, and of a ſudden return to the Bowels; and I have ſeen Caſes wherein, after leaving one Side, they have attacked the other unexpectedly, and proved fatal in a very ſhort Time. the left Side of the *Thorax* was not near ſo liable to be affected as the other; forty-two out of ſixty Patients who were ſeized about the ſame Time, having had the Diſeaſe in the right. But whichſoever ſide was affected, the Sick lay eaſieſt on the oppoſite; though the Generality were obliged to lie upon their Backs, or to ſit up in Bed with their Heads erect. Many were drowzy and inclinable to Sleep, but they raved at Intervals, or were much diſturbed with extravagant Dreams. Some laughed in their Sleep; others would awake in a Fright and ſtart out of Bed, imagining that the Houſe was in Flames; that thoſe about them were endeavouring to puſh them over

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a Precipice; to pierce their Sides with Daggers; to bind them down with Cords, or iron Hoops, and Things of the like Nature.

In the mean Time, the external Heat of the Body was in ſeveral very moderate; in ſome leſs than natural; but for the moſt part it was ſo intenſe as to raiſe the Mercury in FAHRENHEIT's Thermometer to the 102d Degree, and often in the Afternoon to the 104th. The Pulſe was likewiſe very variable, not only in different Perſons, but in the ſame at different Times, and, in reſpect to its Strength, in different Arms, that of the pained Side being moſt obſcure; and I have frequently found it like that of a Man in Health, or even ſlower than natural*, while the

* Pulſum in Pleuritide minus celerem, aut fortem (febre tamen acutâ in ſummo vigore nihilo minus ſubſiſtente) ſæpius notavi: Pulſûs igitur celeritas & magnitudo non ſemper cum febra inflammatoriâ ſociantur. —Qui in pleuræ aut pulmonum inflammationibus, pulſui nimium fidunt, decipiuntur, &c. &c.

O'Connel de Morb. Acut. p. 235.

Patient

Patient was in the greateſt Danger; ſo that it could neither be depended upon as a proguoſtick Sign, nor as an Indication of Cure. Nor was the Colour or Conſiſtence of the Blood more to be truſted; in many it had a white or pale yellow Cruſt, the *Serum* being of the ſame Complexion; but for the moſt part it was red and florid. It frequently changed its Appearance, in the Space of a few Hours, in the ſame Perſon; what was drawn in the Morning having a Cruſt; that in the Afternoon none, *et vice verſa*. And I could never poſitively determine which Sort afforded the beſt or the worſt Prognoſtick. The Signs from which one could pronounce the Patient's Recovery, with the moſt Certainty, were his being able to ſleep ſound in the natural Poſture, and to make a full Inſpiration without Difficulty, while his Thirſt and inward Heat were moderate. CHAP. VI.

Beſide ſome Abatement of the Fever, which commonly happened every Morning, it was remarkable, that upon the third

Day

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Day or beginning of the fourth, there was frequently a great Remiſſion, ſometimes a total Ceſſation of every violent Symptom; ſo that the Sick were thought to be out of Danger: but on the fourth or fifth a Delirium ſuddenly came on, or the Breathing became more difficult than ever, and one or both of theſe Symptoms encreaſing hourly, the Patient expired in a Day or two, either ſuffocated or raving mad; unleſs Nature or Art aſſiſting, he had the good Fortune to eſcape by Means of ſome of the Evacuations to be hereafter mentioned. It ſometimes happened that the remarkable Remiſſion fell out on one of the Days between the fourth and the ſeventh; in which Caſe the Exacerbation ſucceeded on the following Day.

Out of twenty one Patients, whom I loſt by this Diſtemper, four died upon the fourth Day; three the fifth Day; three the ſixth; three the ſeventh; three the eighth; two the eleventh; one the fourteenth; and the remaining two, though the Day cannot

poſitively

positively be determined, yet from some Circumstances, it is evident, it must have been the fourth or fifth. And indeed such was the rapid Progress of these mortal Pleurisies, that if any of them survived the seventh Day, it seemed to be entirely owing to Bleeding. CHAP. VI.

I examined fourteen of the Bodies, in all which the Lungs were principally affected; whilst in several the *Pleura* was perfectly sound, or only slightly attached to the Lungs, which is a common Case in Adults, as every one knows, who is accustomed to Dissections. In many, the Lungs were converted into a hard Liver-like Substance, and sunk in Water; in some the Diaphragm was inflamed; in others, large firm *Polypi* were taken out of the Ventricles of the Heart and large Vessels adjoining. Abscesses, or rather half-formed Abscesses, with a sanious *Ichor*, and a rotten gelatinous substance, instead of concocted Matter, were frequently found, even in those who died so early as the fourth Day, either in the Lungs, or between the

Lungs

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Lungs and *Pleura*, where they adhered, or between the Membranes of the *Mediaſtinum*, near the Diaphragm. And theſe Abſceſſes had ſometimes emptied themſelves into the Cavity of the *Thorax*, ſo that the Lungs floated in purulent *Serum*; their external Membrane, and likewiſe the *Pleura*, being greatly thickened and converted, as it were, into a white Cruſt*, like melted Tallow grown cold, part of them being

* I am now doubtful if this Cruſt was the *Pleura* and external Coat of the Lungs, changed from a natural State by ſoaking in a purulent Fluid, or if it was not altogether a preternatural Subſtance, formed by Fluids depoſited on theſe Membranes, and compacted together by the Motion of the Lungs; for I have lately been informed by Mr. HUNTER, that, in thoſe who die of internal Inflammations, he generally finds the Surface of the Cavities and the Bowels furred over, as it were, with a thick Slough of an Aſh Colour, ſomewhat inclining to yellow, which he had an Opportunity of obſerving in all the different Degrees of Conſiſtence, between a ſoft *Mucus* ſlightly adhering to the Parts, and a ſolid fibrous *Lamella*, ſo cloſely attached to them, that at firſt View they appeared to be inſeparably united: Yet after Maceration in Water, he could peel off the whole of this Slough from the ſmooth, ſound, natural Membrane which it covered. This Obſervation confirms HALLER's

being grown cold, part of them being eroded and detached from the reſt. In ſome dies the *Pericardium* was full of purulent *Serum*, its internal Membrane and the outer Surface of the Heart being affected in the ſame Manner as I have juſt now deſcribed thoſe of the Lungs and *Pleura*. In two People whoſe Heads were examined, the *Sinuſes* of the *Dura Mater* were ſtuffed and diſtended with Blood, the Membrane itſelf being ſound, and the *Pia Mater*, together with the *Plexus Choroides* was inflamed and much thicker than in a natural State.

In one Perſon, whom I imagined to have died of a Pleuriſy, the Lungs and *Pleura* were ſound; but there were *Polypi* in the Heart, the Diaphragm was inflamed,

LER's Opinion, that the membraneous Adheſions, ſo frequently met with between the Lungs and *Pleura*, are generally formed by the Coagulation of the watery Fluid which ouzes from the exhalent Veſſels of theſe Parts. See Lin. Prim. Phyſiolog. No. 262.

and

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and a large Abſceſs was found in the right Lobe of the Liver, which had diſcharged itſelf into the *Abdomen*, where much purulent ſtinking Matter was collected; Part of the *Colon* and Teguments near the Liver being ſphacelated, the reſt of the Guts inflamed, adhering to each other, and beginning to mortify. This Man, for the firſt four Days of his Diſtemper, had no great Pain; on the fifth and ſixth Day it became violent; after this he expectorated freely, which gave Hopes of Recovery to the twelfth, when he died, contrary to Expectation, putting me in mind of a Prognoſtick in * HIPPOCRATES, which ſeemed to be applicable to his Caſe.

Among the natural Evacuations which terminated theſe Pleuriſies, the moſt frequent was a plentiful Expectoration without hard Coughing. When this Diſcharge began early, and continued freely, it kept

* Quibus autem pleuriticis, dolores initio mites ſunt, ingraveſcunt autem quinto aut ſexto facile ad duodecimum uſque perveniunt; ac raro illi ſervantur. Prænot. coac.

off

off or mitigated the dangerous Symptoms so liable to come on about the fourth or fifth Day, and the Fever disappeared about the seventh: But if the Spitting did not begin before the Exacerbation of the fourth or fifth Day, it often proved insufficient to save the Patient. If he did recover, the Fever seldom left him before the fourteenth Day, and frequently continued much longer. CHAP. VI.

HIPPOCRATES * describes the Colour and Consistence of the expectorated Matter, which generally prognosticates Death or Recovery: But at the same Time he takes Care to inform us, that every Sort of Spitting which does not remove the Pain, is bad; and every Sort that does remove it is good: The latter Part of which Remark I have seen verified in some who owed their Lives to that Evacuation, though the Matter was always thin, crude, and ill-coloured.

The next critical Discharge to be mentioned, is a copious Efflux of Urine,

* Prænot coac.

which

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which ſoon after being made turns thick, and is either of a pale red, letting fall a lateritious Sediment, or milky, as if mixed with laudable *Pus*, and depoſited an equal ſmooth white one. Such Urine alone terminated the Diſeaſe in ſome; and in many it proved an Aſſiſtant to the Expectoration.

Sweats were common in theſe Pleuriſies: in the Beginning indeed, they were oftener ſymptomatical than critical: But after the Obſtruction of the Head and Breaſt were removed by the Evacuations abovementioned, they ſeldom failed of coming on to abate the Fever, and compleat the Cure. And tho' they did not always fall out on the critical Days, yet it is remarkable, that thoſe which were moſt profuſe, and brought about the greateſt Changes, which really happened on the 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 21ſt Day, much more frequently than on others. Which is a Circumſtance I had not always attended to, though I find from my Notes it is a true one.

It

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It was common for theſe Diſeaſes to begin with a Vomiting and Purging of green or yellow bilious Matter: But there were few Inſtances where either of theſe Evacuations could be reckoned critical, except in one Man who laboured under a dry Pleuriſy with crude urine, and had got to the eleventh Day, with the utmoſt Difficulty, when a Purging of porraceous Bile came on, and gave a Turn to the Diſtemper, which afterwards went off gradually by Sweat and Expectoration.

One Perſon who had a violent Pleuriſy in the right Breaſt, and had been four Times bled, was ſeized with a Hæmorrhage from the right Noſtril on the ſeventh Day; and after loſing four or five Ounces, a moſt profuſe univerſal Sweat came on, and put him out of Danger.

Another Way which Nature took to relieve herſelf, was, by tranſlating the morbifick Matter from the Bowels to the Sur-

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face of the Body. In three People the Diſeaſe was, immediately after its Invaſion, changed into the eryſipelatous Fever, deſcribed by SYDENHAM, and was cured as he directs. In ſeven or eight, the ſecond or third Day the Fever and all other Complaints vaniſhed, an *Eryſipelas* appearing on the inferior Extremities; which in ſome fell lower and lower every Hour, and ſoon made its Exit by the Toes; in others, being more of the Nature of a *Phlegmon*, it ſettled in one of the Legs, and formed an Abſceſs; which degenerated into Fiſtulous Ulcers, and proved very difficult to be cured.

By reflecting upon theſe Caſes, and conſidering that an *Eryſipelas* of the Bowels would ſpread from Place to Place inwardly, as it does on the Skin; I could account for ſeveral Appearances in the predominant Diſtempers, which at firſt ſeemed ſomewhat extraordinary; ſuch as the Inconſtancy and Mutability of the Pains, and

the

the frequent Alteration of the Pulſe and Breathing, according as the morbifick Matter ſhifted its Situation, and fixed upon different Organs, the Heart, the Lungs, the Midriff, or containing Membranes of the Thorax. And I imagined that the treacherous Remiſſion, ſo frequent on the third or fourth Day, happened whilſt the morbifick Matter was ſhifting from the Breaſt; which after being re-aſſumed into the Maſs of Blood, and falling upon the Head, or returning again to the Lungs, often occaſioned tragical Effects. CHAP. VI.

When theſe Pleuriſies firſt became epidemical, their quick Progreſs, and uncommon Mortality, ſurprized me greatly. I attempted to cure them by bleeding once or twice a Day, if the complaints were violent, as I had always uſed to do in inflammatory Fevers: But the Remiſſions in the Mornings ſometimes induced me to omit the Operation; and the Ceſſation of the

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Symptoms, which generally happened about the third Day, made me imagine the Danger was over; ſo that before the Patients were blooded above twice or three Times, the Exacerbation came on upon the fourth or fifth Days, and defeated all Attempts by Bleeding, Bliſtering, or otherwiſe to relieve them.

Theſe unforeſeen Events ſtartled me greatly, and led me again to review the whole Progreſs of the Diſeaſe, its Symptoms, and Iſſue. I had obſerved that ſome eſcaped by Means of Expectoration and purulent Urine, without much Aſſiſtance from *Phlebotomy:* and conſidering the periodical Revolutions of the Fever, the quick Tranſition of the Stitches from one Part to another, together with the prevailing Colour of the Blood, as well as that of the Spitting, and other Excretions, I was apprehenſive that theſe were what Authors call bilious Pleuriſies, which they alledge are exaſperated by large Evacuations

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cuations*; particularly DURETUS†, who exclaims with great Vehemence againſt thoſe Phyſicians who truſt principally to Bleeding in the Cure of theſe Diſeaſes, without waiting for the natural Evacuations. Theſe Motives induced me to uſe the Lancet with more Caution; and to rely chiefly on the ſpeedy Application of Bliſters for reſtraining the Symptoms. But this Management proved leſs ſucceſsful than the former; and I was convinced in a ſhort Time, that inſtead of too much, too little Blood had been taken away in the Beginning; having been ſometimes miſled by the inſidious Intervals of the Diſeaſe: at others having truſted too much to the faint Attempts which Nature

* Ballon. Epid. Sparſim. BIANCH. Hiſt. Hep. p. iii. § viii. &c. BAGL. Prax. Med. l. i. c. ix. LANCIS. Epid. Rom. c. vi.

† O homines reipublicæ calamitoſos atque funeſtos! ipſam pleuritidem, quæ ſua ſponte nullius operis indigens cum tali ſputo quieſceret, ex eventu reddunt mortiferam.

Duret. in Prænot. Coac.

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made to relieve herſelf by Expectoration and Urine; the latter often becoming crude on the fourth Day, as the Delirium advanced, though it had promiſed fair on the ſecond or third; the former frequently being checked about that Period of the Diſeaſe, by the immoderate Heat of the Lungs rendering the Matter viſcid, globular, and not to be diſcharged, but with the utmoſt Difficulty.

I then began to bleed more plentifully, and repeated it ſo as to take away thirty or forty Ounces within the three firſt Days of the Diſtemper; and endeavoured, by bathing the Legs and bliſtering of them on the third Day, to prevent the fatal Symptoms from coming on about the fourth or fifth; giving Nitre at the ſame Time liberally, and Camphire in ſmall Doſes, to promote the thinner Secretions. This Method ſucceeded well in ſeveral Caſes; Expectoration and Urine being thereby increaſed: but if they were not

increaſed,

increaſed, the Commotions which aroſe on the fourth, fifth, or ſixth Day, made it always neceſſary to have Recourſe to Bleeding again, and more Bliſters, in order to relieve the Oppreſſion of the Head and Breaſt; and though for the moſt Part the Patients did eſcape, yet they recovered with Difficulty, and continued coughing, ſpitting, and ſweating in the Nights, for ſeveral Weeks. CHAP. VI.

At laſt, about the middle of *March*, when the Diſeaſe raged with the utmoſt Fury, having found there was an abſolute Neceſſity for bleeding largely without Delay, in order to preſerve Life, I began to put in Practice the following Method of Cure, which ſeldom or never failed, not only in young robuſt People, but even in thoſe of a more advanced Age, provided I ſaw the Sick before the End of the third Day.

If I was called, for Example, in the Morning, the Patient was immediately

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laid in a horizontal Poſition, and bled at the Arm until his Pains abated, or he began to faint; neither of which commonly happened before ℥xvi, ℥xx, or ℥xxiv. were taken away. If the Symptoms continued, I ordered about the ſame Quantity to be taken from the other Arm in the Afternoon, without regarding the Urine, Expectoration, or Appearance of the Blood. Next Morning, though there might be a great Alteration for the better; yet, if there was the leaſt room to ſuſpect, that any Obſtruction remained in the Head or Breaſt, the Bleeding was repeated; And by carefully weighing the Blood*, I found, that between forty-eight and fifty-four Ounces were frequently taken away during the firſt four-and-twenty Hours of my Attendance. This ſudden copious Evacuation, commonly procured a Ceſſation of all violent Symptoms, and afforded

* In weighing the Blood, I uſed the Iſland Weights, fourteen Ounces of which anſwer nearly to ſixteen Ounces Averdupois.

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an Opportunity to give an Antiphlogiſtick Purge the next Day. But if the Symptoms did not ceaſe; or if the Pains and Difficulty of Breathing returned the Day after the Purge had been given; or if there was Reaſon to ſuſpect from the Head-ach, Giddineſs, Tingling of the Ears, and diſturbed Reſt, that the Brain was in Danger of being affected; I had again immediate Recourſe to Bleeding, taking away at different Times to the Amount of ℥xii, ℥xviii, or ℥xxiv, in the Space of a Day, either by the Lancet or cupping Glaſſes, or both, as occaſion required; by which Means the impending Storm was happily averted; and as ſoon as the Commotions were quelled, the Purgative was repeated every other Day for three Times, unleſs ſome of the critical Evacuations appeared with ſuch viſible good Effects, as rendered it unneceſſary. CHAP. VI.

In this Manner, I found with SYDENHAM, that Pleuriſies of the moſt fatal Ten-

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Tendency, might be happily cured in the Space of a few Days; and with as much Certainty as any Diſtemper whatever. And it was no leſs remarkable to obſerve, how quickly the Sick recovered their uſual Health and Strength, notwithſtanding the great Loſs of Blood they had ſuſtained; while many who had been bled more ſparingly, continued in a languid, infirm State for Months, without being able to get rid of the Cough and Pains in the Breaſt.

Hitherto I have only mentioned the capital Remedies made uſe of in the Cure of theſe Diſtempers. But it may not be improper to take Notice of ſome other collateral Helps, which were generally uſed in the ſeveral Ways of treating them above deſcribed.

In the firſt Place, the Sick had warm Barley-Water with Oxymel for common Drink; and nitrous antiphlogiſtick Medicines

cines in the first Days of the Distemper; their Bellies being kept open with Clysters. CHAP. VI.

Oily Linctuses were exceeding useful in allaying the Cough; and small Doses of Anodynes were often necessary, both for that Purpose, and to procure Sleep when the Height of the Distemper was over.

If the Pleurisy began with a bilious Vomiting, it was expedient to promote that Evacuation by large Draughts of warm Water, in order to carry it off the sooner.

To ease the Pains in the Breast, the large leaves of the *Opuntia*, toasted in an Oven, and split through the Middle, were frequently applied: These being thick and succulent, retain the Heat a long Time, and produce all the good Effects that attend anodyne emollient Cataplasms

and

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and Fomentations; as I have frequently experienced in Tertian Fevers, Dyſenteries, and other Diſeaſes with inflamed Bowels, as well as in this Diſeaſe, ſince I firſt learned the Virtues of theſe Leaves from the Natives of *Minorca*.

After Bleeding twice or thrice, Bliſters laid upon the Part affected were often ſucceſsful in removing obſtinate Stitches: But nothing affords ſuch certain and immediate Relief, as the Scarificator and Cupping Glaſs; inſomuch that among the many Trials I have had of them, I do not remember an Inſtance where they did not either carry off the Complaint entirely, or mitigate it conſiderably: But my Glaſſes were both wider and deeper than thoſe commonly uſed in *England*.

The Phrenſies and Anginas, which now and then appeared during this Conſtitution, required the ſame Method of Cure: And as to the Chin-cough, which

was

was ſo fatal to Children, the chief Difference between it and the Pleuriſy, ſeems to have been, that in the one the morbifick Matter was thrown into the Veſicles of the *Trachæa*; in the other, it ſtagnated in the Extremities of the pulmonary Arteries.

During the ſame Period of Time, catarrhal Fevers appeared among the Adults, attended with Coughs, Pains in the Head and Bones, and frequently a *Delirium*; ſome of which ſuddenly terminated on the ſeventh Day by profuſe Sweats; but moſt of them had partial *Criſes* ſooner, and went off by Degrees. When large Bleeding was neglected in the Beginning, they were liable to degenerate into Pleuriſies. This was likewiſe the Caſe with the Tertian Fevers; and indeed it was remarkable, that not only all acute Diſeaſes of this Seaſon, but even accidental Hurts and Bruiſes required more plentiful Evacuations than ordinary; ſo inclinable was this

Con-

CHAP. VI. Conſtitution of the Air to promote Inflammations.

I ſhall conclude this Chapter with a Paragraph or two from ſome Letters, occaſioned by the Pleuriſies of which we have been ſpeaking, in order to confirm what has been ſaid on them by the Teſtimony of my Friend Dr. FONT, an eminent Phyſician of *Ciudadella* in *Minorca*, who has deſervedly enjoyed a moſt extenſive Practice for upwards of thirty Years.

Didaco FONT, *M. D. G. C. S.*

—Novus annus funera denſa produxit, graſſante febre inflammatoriâ, quæ caput et organa reſpirationis potiſſimum afficit, modo pleuritis; modo peripneumonia, interdum phrenitis, interdum paraphrenitis adpellanda. Hic morbus, ut vehemens, largis et repetitis venæſectionibus, cum interpoſitâ catharſi, in herba feliciſſime jugulatur. Complures liberale ſputum,

ſine

ſine multa ſanguinis jacturâ, periculo eripuit. Nec deſunt, quibus urinæ purulentæ Fluxus diu perſeverans, ſaluti fuit. At, niſi iſtius modi auxilia mature accedant, væ ægris! nam poſtquam morbus per triduum impune ſæviit, altaſque egit radices, ſero plerumque medicina paratur; et neque venæſectiones, neque epiſpaſtica, neque cucurbitulæ, neque pectoralia tantopere decantata, impedire valent, quo minus, juxta Hippocratis effatum, "*Septimo die vel celerius ſuccumbant, aut mente læſi, aut Orthopnæâ ſuffocati.*" CHAP. VI.

A te itaque peto, vir experientiſſime, ut dato otio, his quæſitis reſponſum præbeas.

Annon pleuritis morbus anniverſarius in hâc inſulâ et quibus menſibus?

An ſemper febrem continuam, cum celeri pulſu, acri calore, &c. comitem ſibi adſciſcat? An potius febri peridicâ remittente conjungatur.

Nonne

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Nonne tutius eſt, morbi reſolutionem per venæſectiones, quam primum tentare, quam Coctionem et criſin naturæ præſtolari?

Ubi reſolutio tentanda eſt, quâ menſurâ et quibus intervalis, cruorem detrahere conveniat?

Datum Magone tertio die Maii, S. V. Anno M,DCC,XLVI.

G. C. Diadacus FONT, *S.*

—Anniverſarius hac in parte inſulæ morbus eſt pleuritis, hiemeque viget, quantum ex uſu obſervavi; et ubi rigida hyems plus juſto prolongatur ad medium aut finem veris excurrere ſolet; immo anno 1730, quamvis ſolito modo procederent tempeſtates, memini hunc morbum, cum aliis inflammationibus internis, magnam ſtragem feciſſe; ægris vel mente læſis, vel orthopnæâ ſuffocatis.

Pleuritis

CHAP. VI.

Pleuritis non ſemper febrem acutam continuam habet adjunctam cum ſiti calore et celeri pulſu: Imo potius in ipſius principio, febris eſt fere ſemper mitis; pulſus quoad celeritatem, parum diſtat a naturali, calorque non eſt nimius, nec mordax; et in multis propenſionem ad ſomnum obſervavi. Nequaquam vero, licet ita ingrediatur, leniter tractanda eſt; ſed eodem modo ac ſi cum vehementi febre invaſiſſet.

Præterea, pleuritis ſæpe ſociatur febre quæ periodice remittit, et intenditur, modo quotidie, modo de tertio in tertium*. Et aliquando ſola febris tertiana intermittens adeſt; ſicuti obſervavi in quatuor ægris, quorum unus in initio ſeptimi paroxyſmi e vita deceſſit.

Quoad curationem; ubi tempeſtive vocatus ſum, primo ſcil. die, vel ſecundi initio,

* Vide GALEN. Avicen. & Mercurial apud BIANCH. p. iii. Schol. 25 & Spigel. de ſemitertian, cap. iii.

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depositâ morâ, sanguinis circiter quatuor libras, partitis vicibus, nuchthemer ispatio, si æger robustus sit, detrahere, jubeo; quâ subitâ, et copiosâ evacuatione, morbus quandoque in herbâ resolvitur. Sin vero persistat, ante diem quartum, totidem fere sanguinis libras, partitis vicibus noviter extraho: Et similiter prosequor, licet ante diem quartum, magna et notabilis omnium symptomatum remissio contingat. Quæ quidem remissio, talis et tanta esse solet, ut æger et reliqui rem jam in tuto putent; et ipse olim ita existimavi, donec infausti eventus aliter docuissent. Quippe veniente die quarto, aut quinto, supra modum exacerbantur symptomata et furente novâ procella, æger qui mox convaliturus sperabatur, orco traditur: Quod nullâ aliâ methodo quam supra præscriptâ præcavere potui; diluentibus interim, expectorantibus, clysteribus, cucurbitulis et epispasticis, pro ratione symptomatum, diligenter adhibitis; ut et purgantibus, post septimum diem. En methodus medendi, quæ meis

et

et ægrorum votis reſpondet! Ex centum qui corripiuntur, nonaginta, aut in initio reſolutione, aut poſtea manifeſtâ criſi ſervantur. Quæ criſis, aut per ſudorum, aut per expectorationem, aut per urinæ profluvium, modo ſanguinolentæ, modo puriformis, aut per diarrhœam perficitur; adjutis vitæ viribus, ſanguinis evacuatione, et ſupra memoratis remediis legitime exhibitis. Quibus inter initia ſpretis, Mors ut plurimum, ſuccedit. CHAP. VI.

Datum Civitellæ Maii 26. S. N.
Anno MDCCXLVI.

CHAP. VII.

Of the SMALL-POX.

CHAP. VII.

THE Small-Pox were twice epidemical in *Minorca*, while I reſided there, *viz.* in the Year 1742, and 1746. Without entering into a minute Deſcription of the Diſeaſe, I ſhall only endeavour to give a general View of its Nature and Effects, in each of theſe Years; from which it will appear how widely the Infection of the one differed from that of the other.

About the middle of *March* 1742, the Small-Pox broke out in *Mahon*, to the great

great Conſternation of the Natives, who had not ſeen them ſince the Year 1725, but well remembered the Deſtruction which they then occaſioned. The Contagion quickly ſpread about, and was ſoon conveyed to the other Towns and Villages; inſomuch that before the End of *April* it prevailed in every part of the Iſland. As it attacked almoſt all who were under Seventeen, and many of a more advanced Age, the Sick were ſo numerous during *May* and *June*, that every Houſe might be called an Hoſpital. About the End of *July* the Diſeaſe ſuddenly diſappeared, moſt of thoſe who were ſuſceptible of it, having by that Time undergone it.

During the firſt ſix or eight Weeks, the Diſtemper was favourable, and ſeldom proved fatal: But its Virulence increaſed with the Heat of the Weather; ſo that in *June* and *July* it was not uncommon, both at *Mahon* and *Ciudadella*, to bury ten or twelve of a Day. Nevertheleſs,

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in Proportion to the Numbers, not many died; and what Mortality there was, happened chiefly among Children at the Breaſt and the common Soldiers.

Among ſuch Multitudes of Sick, all the different Species of Small-Pox, deſcribed by Authors, were ſometimes met with: But both the diſtinct and confluent had a nearer reſemblance to what SYDENHAM calls the anomalous, than to the regular Small-Pox. For though the fluxed Kind commonly appeared on the ſecond or third Day, it was often the fourteenth or ſeventeenth before the Roughneſs to the Touch ſhewed, that thoſe on the Face began to turn; and on the Legs and Arms they frequently continued freſh till near the thirtieth. In theſe Kinds of Small-Pox, the ſecondary Fever raged violently between the fourteenth and twenty-fourth Day; and almoſt all who periſhed by the Diſeaſe died on one or other of the intermediate Days.

The

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The Conſtancy of Nature in promoting one or other of the common Evacuations, whereby Part of the morbid Matter was diſcharged, contributed to ſave great Numbers; for a plentiful Salivation commonly appeared with the Eruption, and continued till the Suppuration was compleated, not only in Adults, but in thoſe of all Ages; even in Children at the Breaſt, whoſe want of Senſe to ſpit freely, was probably the chief Cauſe of their ſuffering more than others. About the ſeventh Day or ſooner, the Swelling of the Face came on; and it was regularly ſucceeded by a Tumefaction of the Hands, and ſometimes of the Feet. But it was moſt remarkable in this epidemical Small-Pox, that a moderate Looſeneſs commonly appeared, as the Puſtules began to dry, and continued till the Skin was in ſome Meaſure cleared of the thick black Cruſt that covered it; by which Means, the Defect of Perſpiration was ſupplied, the Symptoms

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of the ſecondary Fever were reſtrained, and many People were happily reſcued from the Jaws of Death: From whence we may learn, how reaſonable it is to give Purgatives in this Stage of the Diſeaſe, according to the Rules laid down for that Purpoſe, by Drs. FRIEND and MEAD.

In *December*, 1745, the Small-Pox were brought from *Conſtantinople* by one of his Majeſty's Ships; and the following Year made a ſlow but fatal Progreſs over the whole Iſland. During the Spring 1746, they confined themſelves to St. *Philip's Caſtle*, without reaching *Mahon*, though they are but two ſmall Miles aſunder. In the Summer and Autumn they were frequent in *Mahon* and the neighbouring Parts. Then they travelled Northward to *Ciudadella*, and diſappeared in the Spring; having carried off almoſt all the Children who ſurvived the Chin-cough and Summer Fevers of the Year 1746. It

was

was, however, very remarkable, that the longer the Infection continued in the Iſland, it became the milder; ſo that there was much leſs Mortality in the Northern Parts than in the Southern, where it firſt broke out.

Whilſt the Diſtemper raged at St. *Philip's Caſtle*, as I lived at *Mahon*, I ſaw but few of the Sick; but I was informed by the Phyſicians who attended them, that the Puſtules were commonly of the confluent Kind, and often intermixed with Purples; that they ſeldom roſe or filled well, but continued either hard like Tubercles, or quite empty, or had a ſmall Quantity of *Ichor*, with a black Spot in their Middle, and frequently ſeemed to wither before they were ripe; that the Fever, inſtead of going off with the Eruption, increaſed as the Diſeaſe advanced, being generally accompanied with a *Coma*, *Delirium*, Difficulty of Breathing, inceſſant Vomiting and Loathing of Food; that

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that the Face ſeldom or never ſwelled, but about the Time that this ought to have happened, a Soreneſs of the Mouth or Throat gave great Uneaſineſs, the Skin ſeparated from the Inſide of the Lips, and the Breath became very fetid; that three fourths of the Infected, in ſpite of all that could be contrived for their Preſervation, periſhed between the ſixth and the fourteenth Days of the Fever. And the moſt of thoſe who ſurvived, remained blind, conſumptive, or lame with *Caries* of the Bones, ſordid Ulcers, *&c.* ſo that this Diſeaſe approached the neareſt to the Plague of any that had been known in the Iſland.

From theſe Accounts (which were too well confirmed by my own Experience afterwards) I conjectured, that the extraordinary Mortality of the Diſeaſe was owing, partly to the variolous Matter abounding ſo much in the Blood, that the Skin was not capable of receiving the whole

whole Quantity; partly to the peculiar Diſpoſition of the Air at that Time, which, as we have ſeen in the former Chapter, rendered the Head and Breaſt extremely liable to Inflammations. Hence, I imagined, that many of the Sick died of a *Phrenitis* or *Peripneumonia*, on the ſixth, ſeventh, or eighth Days, before the Puſtules had time to ripen; while in others, the Puſtules having terminated in a Gangrene, the corroſive *Ichor* received into the Blood, proved fatal about the latter End of the ſecond Week. It appeared to me that the moſt probable Way of averting theſe Diſaſters would be, to make large Evacuations in the firſt Days of the Diſtemper, and to repleniſh the Veſſels with mild antiputreſcent Liquors; by which Means, either the Eruption would be prevented, or the Puſtules would be fewer in Number; or at leaſt diſpoſed to ſuppurate rather than mortify. This Method of treating the Small-Pox is countenanced by BALLONIUS*, and

* Ephem. & Epid. l. i.

ſtrongly

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ſtrongly recommended by BOERHAAVE*, who probably took the firſt Hint from RHAZIS†; and if ever ſo bold a Practice could be juſtified, it was in ſuch a peſtilential Kind as this, which deſtroyed almoſt all who were left to Nature, or managed in the common Way. Theſe Conſiderations, and the viſible good Effects of Bleeding and Purging largely, in the predominant Pleuriſies, gave juſt Cauſe to expect ſome Benefit from a ſimilar Method in the Cure of the Small-Pox; which Apprehenſion was confirmed by the following Accident.

A young Man, about Twenty-ſix Years of Age, was ſeized on *Wedneſday*, *May* 21,

* Aph. 1393.

† Si antequam apperere incipiant variolæ, ægrum medicus inveniat, minuatur ſanguinis multitudo—— Venter autem ſi ſtrictus fuerit, infuſiones quotidie in potu fumantur, ex hoc enim aut omnino prohibebitur puſtularum egreſſio, aut ſi quid egreſſum fuerit, parvum erit.

Vid. Op. Venet. de Febr. cap, xviii. p. 105.

between

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between ſeven and eight o'Clock in the Morning, with a Coldneſs and Shivering, which was ſoon ſucceeded by common feveriſh Complaints, and a Pain under his left Breaſt, ſtraitening Reſpiration. On *Thurſday* Morning, when I firſt viſited him, imagining the Caſe to be a Pleuriſy, I ordered him to be treated accordingly. In Conſequence of which, ſeventeen Ounces of Blood were taken away immediately; twenty Ounces more in the Afternoon, and fifteen on *Friday* Morning; his Belly was kept open by Glyſters; his Drink was Barley-Water, to which Oxymell and Nitre were added; and ſometimes a Decoction of Tamarinds; and Leaves of the *Opuntia* were frequently applied to his Side. On *Friday* Forenoon his Pains were eaſier: but he complained greatly of an Inclination to vomit, and after drinking warm Water, threw up a conſiderable Quantity of bilious Matter. In the Afternoon an Eruption was diſcovered all over his Body, which from

the

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the Appearance it had on his Face, and its being attended with a Ptyaliſm, I ſuſpected it to be the confluent Small Pox; and Dr. SEGUI, an eminent Phyſician of *Mahon*, who was conſulted on this Emergency, confirmed my Opinion. Our Patient was blooded on Friday Evening thirteen Ounces; and afterwards drank plenty of warm Water, in order to carry off his Vomiting; a Glyſter was likewiſe injected, his Head ſhaved, his whole Skin cleaned and waſhed. On *Saturday* Morning the Fever being moderate, and the Eruption thick all over him, he took a mild Purge, which procured ſix or ſeven Stools, and a Grain of Opium was given at Bed-time. On *Sunday* Morning, after a reſtleſs diſturbed Night, his Spitting having ceaſed, he complained of his Throat being ſo ſore that he could ſcarce ſwallow, and that the Stitch had moved from his left Breaſt, and fixed about the lower Ribs in the right Side. Theſe Symptoms induced us to bleed him a fifth

Time,

Time, to the Quantity of eleven Ounces, which were of a crimſon Colour, as all the reſt of his Blood had been, without any ſizey Cruſt. In the Afternoon he ſpit conſiderably, ſlept ſound, was free from Pain; and after a good Night's Reſt, on *Monday* Morning his Purge was repeated, which gave ſix or ſeven Motions, without checking the Salivation. After this, all farther Evacuations were laid aſide (excepting Glyſters to keep the Belly open) the Puſtules, which were ſmall and numerous all over him, began to fill with good Matter, and every thing went on according to our Wiſh. On *Tueſday* Morning his Face ſwelled; but abated on *Thurſday* Afternoon, the Puſtules beginning to dry; while his right Foot ſwelled, and became painful, the Ptyaliſm ſtill continuing. *Monday* Morning, *June* 2, his Skin being dry every where, he took Phyſick, which was repeated on the *Friday* following. CHAP. VII.

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lowing. He ſoon gained Strength, and ſtill enjoys a good State of Health.

The next Patient I attended in this Diſtemper was a *Jew*'s Daughter, about five Years of Age, to whom I was called on *Saturday* Morning, *May* 24, when the Puſtules were juſt beginning to appear, ſhe having been feveriſh ſince *Wedneſday* Morning. She was thrice blooded by my Order, in the Space of four-and-twenty Hours; four Ounces being taken away each Time, ſhe was ſtrictly kept to the cooling Regimen; Glyſters were frequently injected; and ſhe commonly took a Paregorick at Night. The Puſtules were low, ſmall, confluent, and attended with a conſiderable Salivation. Her face ſwelled on *Tueſday*, her Hands the Day following, and her Feet on *Friday*. On *Sunday*, *June* 1, the Puſtules began to dry on her Face. On *Monday* ſhe was purged, and gradually grew ſtrong. This and the former

mer Patient were the two firſt in *Mahon*, who at that Time recovered of the Small-Pox. CHAP. VII.

About the End of *May*, and the Beginning of *June*, three or four Adults were attacked with violent feveriſh Symptoms; and as they never had the Small-Pox, it was ſuſpected they had catched the Infection. They were all treated in the ſame Manner with the Man, whoſe Caſe has been already related, and in ſix or ſeven Days got perfectly well without Signs of Eruption. Nor did any of them take the Small-Pox afterwards.

Elevated with this Succeſs, I began to flatter myſelf, that I had now hit upon a Method of Cure which would generally anſwer: But it was not long before Experience convinced me of my Miſtake.

A young man, about one-and-twenty, was ſeized at Noon, *Monday*, *June* 16,

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with feveriſh Symptoms, and a violent Pain in his Stomach, Loins, and left Breaſt. He loſt fifteen Ounces of Blood on *Tueſday* Morning, ſeventeen Ounces the ſame Afternoon, and fifteen on *Wedneſday* Morning: All this Day he was ſick and ſqueamiſh, though he drank much warm Water, and vomited up Bile along with it. He paſſed an uneaſy Night, with great Pain at his Stomach and in the Small of his Back, and on *Thurſday* Morning took a mild Purgative, which operated ſeveral Times upwards, and procured ſix or ſeven Stools. On *Friday* Morning the Small-Pox began to appear in his Face; his Stomach was ſomewhat relieved, but the Pain in his Back continued as bad as ever; his Mouth and Throat were very ſore; and I was informed he had been delirious all Night. He was again blooded to twelve Ounces, which was red and florid, like all the reſt which had been taken. In the Afternoon, the Pain of his Back being ſevere, the part

was

was cupped and ſcarified, and a Glyſter was injected, which brought away much hard ſtinking Excrement. Notwithſtanding this, he got no Manner of Relief; the Raving, Vomiting, and Reſtleſſneſs increaſed, the Puſtules never filled, his Mouth was ulcerated, and his Breath became offenſive to the Smell; on *Sunday* Morning he lay quite ſtupified and ſenſeleſs; black Spots appeared in the Middle of the Puſtules; and he expired that Day about Noon. Upon opening the Body nothing extraordinary was found, except a monſtrous large Gall-Bladder full of thick, green Bile, and ſlight Signs of Inflammation, in the villous Coat of the Stomach, the ſmall Guts, and *Pia Mater*.

A young Lad of fifteen or ſixteen Years, felt ſome Difficulty of Breathing, and a Pain in his Back on Tueſday Noon, *June* 24. He concealed his being ill to *Thurſday*, when he complained much of Heat, Thirſt, and Head-ach, Sickneſs at his

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Stomach, and a painful Oppreſſion on both Sides of the *Thorax*. Eleven Ounces of Blood were taken on *Thurſday* Morning, eight Ounces that Afternoon, and ten next Morning; Glyſters and diluent Drinks were uſed, &c. None of his Blood appeared ſizey; and before the laſt ten Ounces were taken, ſomething like the Small-Pox were ſeen on his Face. But the Eruption never advanced; and on *Saturday* Morning Purples came out all over him. He then began to uſe the Bark every two Hours, and took in all about ſix or ſeven Drachms. In the mean time he was very delirious, vomited often, and breathed with great Difficulty. On *Monday* Morning he was ſeized with a Hæmorrhage from the Noſe, which continued till ſeven at Night, when he died with black Spots all over him.

Soon after this, a robuſt middle-aged Man fell ſick, and was treated in the ſame Way; on the ſecond and third Days of the

Diſeaſe

Diſeaſe he loſt forty-nine Ounces of Blood; on the third Day the Eruption began to appear; on the fourth he bled ſome Spoonfuls from the Noſe; and purple Spots broke out all over him. The Small-Pox never roſe; he raved inceſſantly, though he was afterwards twice blooded, and had Bliſters applied. He died on the eleventh Day. CHAP. VII.

Theſe unfortunate Caſes made me lay aſide large Evacuations for the future, and content myſelf with endeavouring to alleviate the Symptoms in the common Way, by moderate Bleeding, Bliſtering, Anodynes, Bark, and Cordials, according as they were indicated. But in ſpite of all my Attempts to cure them, more periſhed than recovered. Nor could I find that any other Practitioner had better Succeſs, until Time had corrected the Malignity of the Diſeaſe. In ſhort, this epidemical Small-Pox ſufficiently verified the *Engliſh* Pro-
" verb, " That there is one Sort in which
" the Nurſe cannot kill, and another which

the

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"the Phyſician can never cure." And ſince it is a Matter of mere chance, whether the beſt or the worſt Kind is got in the natural Way, it is evident what great Honour is due to the Memory of thoſe Gentlemen who firſt introduced the Practice of Inoculation into this Kingdom, where the Safety and Security of it has been confirmed by the Experience of thirty Years.

This is all I have to offer to the Publick with regard to ſome of the moſt deſtructive Diſtempers incident to Mankind, whoſe Nature and Effects my Situation afforded many opportunities of obſerving. I have related the bad as well as the good Succeſs of my Endeavours to cure them, with that Fidelity which is required in Affairs that ſo nearly concern the Lives of our Fellow-Creatures; and if theſe Pages ſhould be found ſerviceable to others, by pointing out what will prove hurtful or beneficial in ſimilar Caſes, I ſhall not only think the

Pains

Pains they coſt me well beſtowed, but eſteem it a ſingular Happineſs that Fortune put it in my power to contribute ſo far to the Welfare of Society. CHAP. VII.

Hoc opus, hoc ſtudium, parvi properemus et ampli,
Si patriæ volumus, ſi nobis vivere cari.

HOR.

FINIS.